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Petroleum Supply Monthly



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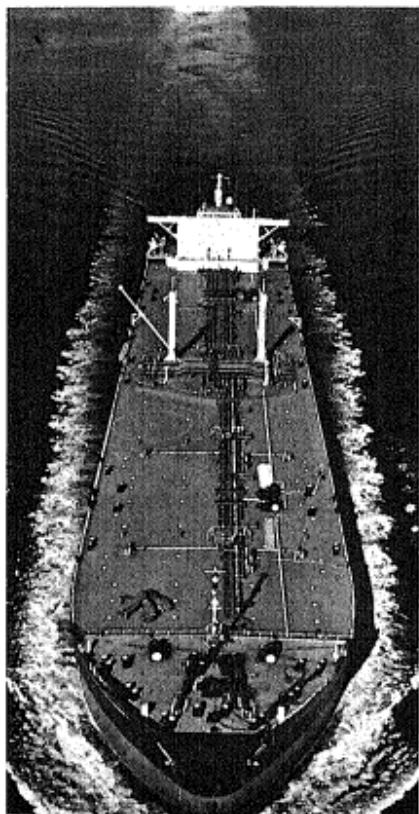
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Contents

This Month in the PSM

January 1983 marked the implementation of changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. This month's Petroleum Supply Monthly reflects those changes. A detailed explanation of those changes can be found in this month's feature article, *Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview*, starting on page 6.



A new table, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level* (Table 27) is one of the many changes appearing in this month's PSM.

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Introduction

Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning with this issue, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) has been changed to incorporate revisions to the survey data collected for this report. These data collection forms, making up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), were revised and consolidated in order to reduce respondent burden and to improve consistency among the various EIA data collection instruments.

The detailed tables have been simplified due to the reduction in product and geographic detail collected in the survey process. The following are the most significant changes to the tables:

- Gasohol has been eliminated as a line item from all tables. Gasohol is now included with finished leaded or unleaded gasoline.
- The production, stock level, and movements of distillate fuel oil are no longer reported in disaggregate as Distillate, less No. 4 Fuel Oil and No. 4 Fuel Oil. They are now combined under the single category, Distillate Fuel Oil.
- Table 20 (formerly Table 24), Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products no longer contains refinery district breakdowns for pipelines and bulk terminals.
- Table 18, Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil and Table 19, Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District have been eliminated on a monthly basis and will be published on an annual basis in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

- Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 (formerly 29 through 32) reflect the elimination of No. 4 fuel oil as a separate category and the breakdown of sulfur content for residual fuel oil has been reduced from five to three categories.

- The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. The consumption of crude oil as a fuel is now reflected in Tables 1 through 10 in "product supplied" of crude oil. This also applies to the historical section.

- Alcohol has been eliminated as a line item and is included with the product category, other hydrocarbons.

- Road oil and asphalt have been combined into a single category.

- Table 27, Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level, has been added.

- Table 12, Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by State and Table 13, Production of Lease Condensate By State, have been eliminated. The information previously contained in Table 12 can now be found in footnote 1 of Table 11.

In addition to the changes in the tables listed above, the Explanatory Notes and Glossary have been revised to reflect the consolidated Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

**Petroleum
Focus**



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	February			Cumulative January Through February		% Change
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	
Total Product Supplied	14.9	15.9	- 6.6	14.8	15.9	- 6.6
Motor Gasoline	6.1	6.1	- 0.3	6.0	6.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.2	- 9.9	2.8	3.3	- 14.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	2.3	- 27.5	1.6	2.2	- 27.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	10.9	11.3	- 3.4	11.0	11.5	- 4.2
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	1.1	10.3	10.2	1.0
Net Imports ¹	2.3	3.9	- 39.6	2.9	4.2	- 30.3
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	1.8	2.5	- 26.8	2.2	2.9	- 22.6
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	49.1	0.2	0.2	38.2
Net Product Imports	0.3	1.2	- 76.7	0.4	1.1	- 60.3
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³	- 0.29	(8)	—	- 0.32	- 0.04	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	1.20	1.27	—	1.03	1.19	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ⁴	366	371	Nm			
Motor Gasoline ⁴	252	262	Nm			
Distillate Fuel Oil	146	147	Nm			
Residual Fuel Oil	50	58	Nm			
Total Product	754	819	Nm			
SPR	308	241	Nm			
Total	1,427	1,431	Nm			

¹Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³Including blending components.

⁴(a) Less than 5,000 barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. February 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are January 1983 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1983.

Nm = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions have been made consistent; the frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and both monthly and weekly survey processing systems were redesigned and are being incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). This article summarizes the changes that were made and describes their impact.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with January reporting, all monthly and weekly data were collected on survey forms which are part of the PSRS. The integration of all survey forms into a single reporting system is intended to assure consistency among forms, definitions and data. The PSRS includes the following survey forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico	
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-80	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-80
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico	P-133
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-84
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report	EIA-177

The information gathered by PSRS survey forms is used to determine the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas liquids. These data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Report (AER)*. Some of this information has been collected and published by the Government since 1910. The PSRS data represent the most complete, detailed collection of petroleum supply data available.

The PSRS was initiated to improve survey forms and processing consistency, to reduce respondent burden and to increase accuracy. Respondent burden was reduced by eliminating redundant and infrequently requested data elements, by consolidating reported items and by increasing use of sampling. Consistency among surveys was enhanced by preparing a single set of definitions for all petroleum supply surveys. The changes between old and new product definitions resolve differences in wording, and add references to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, where appropriate. These changes removed the ambiguity concerning data reported on different surveys.

The proposed forms and definitions were circulated to reporting companies, industry associations and the public for review in early 1982, and a public hearing was held on June 10, 1982. The forms and definitions which comprise the PSRS were finalized after these meetings and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Description of Reporting Changes

Changes in reporting can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

Changes to Improve Consistency

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline and Motor Gasoline Blending Components) in the weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.
- Aviation Gasoline Blending Components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Refinery Crude Oil Stocks were added to Form EIA-800 to be consistent with data on Form EIA-810.

Changes in Classification

- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with Distillate Fuel Oil on all weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.

- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category on monthly forms and is now reported as either "Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline" or "Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline" on all weekly and monthly PSRS forms.
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into Naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and Other Oils—over 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.

Reduction in Reporting Categories

- The distinction between domestic and foreign crude oil (including lease condensate) inputs to refineries and stocks was eliminated on Forms EIA-800 and EIA-803.
- Refinery district levels of data aggregations were consolidated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) except that PADD 1 was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-801, 802, 804, 805, 812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs to Crude Oil Distillation Units is collected on Form EIA-810.
- The distinction between "light" and "heavy" crude oil input to refineries was eliminated on Form EIA-820.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADDs, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reportings of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812 and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Second year projections of refinery operable capacity, inputs and outputs were eliminated from Form EIA-820.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for Unfinished Oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of Residual Fuel Oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 817.

Combination of Items Previously Reported Separately

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category, "Butane" on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (Bright Stock, Neutral and Other) were combined into a single category, "Lubricating Oils" on Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (Microcrystalline, Crystalline-Fully Refined and Crystalline-Other) were combined into a single category, "Petroleum Waxes" on Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category, "Asphalt and Road Oil" on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Lease Condensate was combined with Crude Oil on Form EIA-820.
- Catalytic Hydrorefining was combined into "Catalytic Hydrotreating" on Form EIA-820.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Elimination of Items from Reports

- The reporting of crude oil imports by source by PADD was eliminated on Form EIA-804.
- Kerosene was eliminated as an individual item on Forms EIA-800, 801, 802 and 804.

Changes in Reporting Frequency

- Refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.
- Fuel, electric energy and steam consumed for all purposes at refineries, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.

Changes were made to the weekly surveys to make them consistent with the monthly surveys. For example, in the revised system, stocks of crude oil at refineries are now reported on the *Weekly Refinery Report* form, rather than on the *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report* form. This parallels the reporting of crude oil stocks on the monthly forms. Another change to the weekly surveys was the division of motor gasoline into three categories: finished leaded, finished unleaded and blending components, the same as in the monthly surveys. One difference still remaining between monthly and weekly surveys involves the derivation of net production (gross production minus inputs) of petroleum products. In weekly surveys, respondents report net production directly. In monthly surveys, respondents report inputs and production of petroleum products, and net production is calculated by the Energy Information Administration. This difference remains because the reporting of inputs on the weekly form would cause

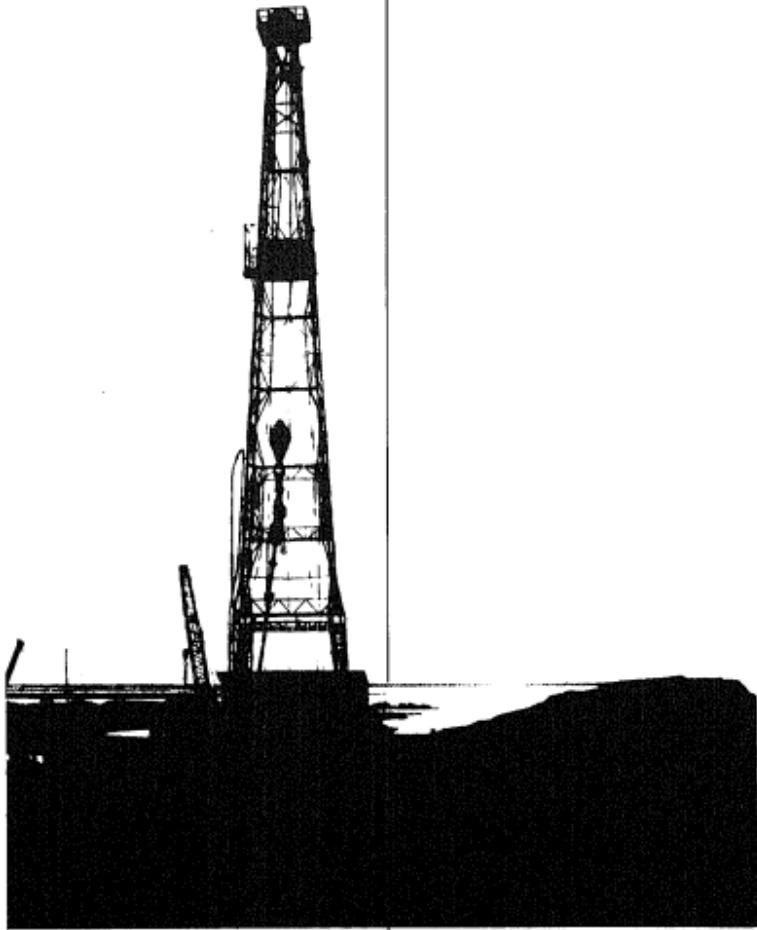
holders were added to the respective frames. In addition, 50 facilities for which stocks only were reported on the Form EIA-64, *Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report*, were transferred to the frame for the Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*. Due to these changes, the total stocks of petroleum products, as listed in Table 20 of the detailed statistics section of this publication, increased approximately 4 percent, and the distribution of stocks between the types of reporters shifted.

Table 30 of the detailed statistics section shows the December 1982 stocks of crude oil and petroleum products for both old and new facilities (new basis). This can be compared to Table 24 data in the February 1982 *PSM*, which shows December stocks for the old facil-

ties only (old basis). Table 1 in this article shows the volumetric changes in stocks caused by the addition of new units to the frame and changes in the reporting requirements. The largest increases at the U.S. level were for distillate fuel oil, finished leaded and finished unleaded motor gasoline and propane.

A new sample, selected using the updated frames, has begun responding to the weekly reporting system. Their data will be included in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* in early April. Data for the month of January 1983, and for the weeks in February and March 1983, will be adjusted to reflect the contribution of the new frame members, and to make weekly estimates for 1983 stocks consistent with those now being reported in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production		Stock Withdrawal ²		Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ³ and Petroleum Products	Ending Stocks ³	
	Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products			
Thousand Barrels per Day								
							Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	10,976	8,206	1,738	11	-148	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,888	-82	-117	16,853	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,376	1,693	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,803	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,613	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	16,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,326	8,707	1,587	-78	172	16,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-26	16,613	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,697	1,573	-98	-42	17,058	1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,158	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,804	1,693	-278	250	18,889	1,388
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,267	1,588	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,583	-391	-374	15,353	1,435
	June	10,297	8,028	1,594	-135	408	16,065	1,430
	July	10,098	8,600	1,548	-380	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,883	1,814	397	-999	15,263	1,487
	September	10,281	8,604	1,812	-285	-341	15,655	1,478
	October	10,285	8,883	1,888	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,266	8,886	1,830	-325	-233	15,583	1,601
	December	10,220	8,585	1,860	-170	745	16,598	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,200	8,572	1,806	-280	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,128	15,890	1,481
	February	10,261	8,690	1,624	-218	1,288	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,587	1,870	-85	1,049	15,580	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,888	107	1,584	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,860	1,820	48	-34	14,845	1,348
	June	10,242	8,681	1,605	86	-515	14,931	1,382
	July	10,228	8,849	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,384
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,835	1,407
	September	10,306	8,733	1,519	282	-488	14,921	1,415
	October	10,283	8,676	1,540	-564	-65	14,869	1,404
	November	10,377	8,890	1,684	-357	-367	16,031	1,488
	December	10,348	8,860	1,638	143	703	15,508	1,429
	AVERAGE	10,276	8,871	1,654	-117	280	15,253	
1983	January*	10,356	8,634	1,668	R-567	R-865	R14,785	R1,453
	February**	NA	8,659	NA	-514	1,204	14,892	1,427
	AVERAGE	NA	8,646	NA	-642	1,026	14,825	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1979-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 1,482.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			Net ³ Imports
	Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 AVERAGE	8,256	3,244	5,012	231	2	229	8,025
1974 AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,882
1975 AVERAGE	8,096	4,105	1,951	209	8	204	5,945
1976 AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 AVERAGE	6,607	6,115	2,193	243	50	183	8,886
1978 AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	168	204	8,002
1979 AVERAGE	8,456	6,510	1,937	472	235	237	7,884
1980 AVERAGE	6,802	6,263	1,545	544	287	258	6,366
1981 January	8,827	4,932	1,895	558	338	219	8,270
February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
March	8,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
April	5,868	4,338	1,330	570	168	372	5,088
May	5,775	4,287	1,409	595	312	283	6,180
June	5,435	4,081	1,375	420	123	287	5,015
July	5,816	4,298	1,521	571	257	314	5,246
August	5,767	4,179	1,608	644	204	440	5,129
September	5,385	4,740	1,024	610	184	325	6,845
October	5,959	4,260	1,579	798	226	512	5,221
November	5,741	4,048	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
December	5,843	4,137	1,708	658	189	467	5,187
AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	6,401
1982 January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	581	4,404
February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	498	3,887
March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,578
April	4,288	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,601
May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	84	609	4,524
July	5,783	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
August	5,156	3,820	1,336	856	304	654	4,298
September	5,359	3,603	1,767	781	184	606	4,568
October	5,230	3,696	1,534	832	270	662	4,298
November	5,725	3,863	1,864	766	262	524	4,840
December	4,562	2,956	1,606	880	193	657	3,702
AVERAGE	5,041	3,481	1,581	815	222	579	4,226
1983 January*	R4,372	R2,938	R1,434	873	117	858	3,399
February**	3,319	2,173	1,146	NA	NA	NA	NA
AVERAGE	3,872	2,575	1,207	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised date.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawals ²		Unaccounted for Crude Oil
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 AVERAGE	8,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974 AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-26
1975 AVERAGE	8,370	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976 AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977 AVERAGE	8,246	484	6,916	21	6,584	-20	-150	-8
1978 AVERAGE	8,707	1,239	8,386	162	8,195	-183	84	-67
1979 AVERAGE	8,652	1,401	8,519	87	8,452	-87	-61	-11
1980 AVERAGE	8,587	1,817	5,283	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981 January	8,540	1,808	4,932	108	4,826	-151	201	113
February	8,204	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51
May	8,501	1,583	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122	286
June	8,629	1,832	4,061	310	3,743	-434	299	49
July	8,500	1,805	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36	147
August	8,583	1,802	4,179	287	3,922	-372	789	16
September	8,604	1,607	4,740	405	4,305	-486	201	-296
October	8,583	1,596	4,380	493	3,927	-501	-259	168
November	8,588	1,814	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-86	279
December	8,585	1,823	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52
AVERAGE	8,672	1,868	4,398	266	4,141	-336	48	83
1982 January	8,669	1,712	3,848	170	3,478	-159	-77	-138
February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3	199
March	8,597	1,702	2,858	185	2,671	-235	170	278
April	8,652	1,887	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341	58
May	8,660	1,735	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225	106
June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,578	-105	101	110
July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58	1
August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	-233	140
September	8,733	1,707	3,603	138	3,483	-143	395	-218
October	8,676	1,677	3,836	216	3,420	-216	-346	324
November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-177	-141
December	8,660	1,663	2,958	124	2,832	-125	257	2
AVERAGE	8,671	1,695	3,461	166	3,296	-174	57	80
1983 January*	8,634	1,608	R 2,938	R 210	R 2,720	R -219	R -348	238
February**	8,659	1,725	2,173	297	1,935	-290	-285	NA
AVERAGE	8,646	1,711	2,676	228	2,348	-224	-318	NA

1. Includes lease condensate.

2. A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

3. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Leases	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴
	Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels			
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242	242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265	265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271	271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	266	265
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	346	7
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	156	NA	376	67
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,646	235	NA	490	91
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,461	267	NA	466	108
1981	January	-43	8	13,247	330	NA	486	112
	February	-55	3	12,902	168	NA	494	116
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121
	April	-59	3	12,091	128	NA	532	134
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185
	September	-61	4	12,605	194	NA	556	199
	October	-63	3	12,057	228	NA	579	215
	November	-64	4	12,240	276	NA	589	223
	December	-63	4	12,349	199	NA	694	230
	AVERAGE	-68	6	12,470	226	NA		
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	236	NA	606	235
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241
	March	-63	5	11,277	321	NA	614	249
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261
	June	-60	7	12,496	94	NA	607	264
	July	-60	3	12,447	226	NA	612	267
	August	-57	2	11,856	304	NA	625	274
	September	-56	3	12,126	164	NA	618	276
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285
	November	-51	1	11,741	282	NA	646	290
	December	-63	1	11,514	193	NA	642	264
	AVERAGE	-68	4	11,776	236	NA		
1983	January*	NA	2	R 11,070	117	54	R 661	R 301
	February**	NA	NA	10,669	NA	NA	672	306
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	10,974	NA	NA		

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary). Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹			
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock Withdrawals ³	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline ⁴	
					Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded			
Thousand Barrels per Day										
							Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	8	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,260	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	236	
1976	AVERAGE	6,611	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,975	27.5	255	
1978	AVERAGE	7,189	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(*)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-68	1	6,579	3,067	46.8	261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(*)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	46.1	284	
	March	6,213	171	-61	(*)	6,333	3,087	46.1	285	
	April	6,114	188	303	(*)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	
	May	6,122	150	244	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	289	
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,619	48.8	242	
	July	6,405	151	288	(*)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	
	August	8,811	124	-85	3	8,637	3,344	60.4	189	
	September	6,584	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	
	October	6,428	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	46.5	190	
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	
	December	6,588	197	-91	11	8,881	3,444	51.5	263	
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,888	3,254	48.5		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,820	3,033	51.2	262	
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	246	
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	180	
	May	6,322	183	188	23	6,850	3,415	51.3	216	
	June	6,787	195	-136	14	6,812	3,651	62.3	220	
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.8	228	
	August	8,447	284	-40	18	6,655	3,520	52.9	186	
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.0	234	
	October	6,263	177	-25	15	8,391	3,360	52.6	234	
	November	6,273	206	91	11	8,550	3,446	52.6	230	
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,406	53.2	*235	
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	24	20	8,537	3,403	52.1		
1983	January*	R 6,020	R 148	R -168	(*)	R 5,981	3,352	56.0	R 261	
	February**	5,879	131	56	NA	6,080	NA	NA	*252	
	AVERAGE	5,950	140	-71	NA	6,014	NA	NA		

1. Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

2. Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

3. A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

4. Includes motor gasoline blending components.

5. Includes gasohol.

* New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 8.

** Italicics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹ Millions of Barrels
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ⁴	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 AVERAGE	2,822	382	-115	2	9	3,082	188
1974 AVERAGE	2,660	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975 AVERAGE	2,854	165	40	2	1	2,851	208
1976 AVERAGE	2,924	148	62	1	1	3,133	165
1977 AVERAGE	3,278	260	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978 AVERAGE	3,187	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979 AVERAGE	3,163	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980 AVERAGE	2,682	142	64	1	3	2,888	205
1981 January	2,980	273	836	11	(*)	4,109	178
February	2,800	325	246	11	17	3,573	173
March	2,484	147	264	9	(*)	2,904	184
April	2,418	118	-9	10	3	2,532	165
May	2,454	179	-232	10	(*)	2,411	172
June	2,501	225	-270	9	(*)	2,464	180
July	2,305	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
August	2,856	174	-450	8	(*)	2,988	200
September	2,810	120	-235	10	1	2,513	207
October	2,485	118	187	8	5	2,803	201
November	2,718	124	36	11	6	2,880	209
December	2,858	95	277	11	25	3,212	182
AVERAGE	2,813	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982 January	2,615	96	780	10	80	3,410	168
February	2,447	130	688	11	90	3,187	147
March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,681	128
April	2,367	59	631	13	64	2,986	108
May	2,618	74	-184	10	76	2,444	114
June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,094	148
August	2,626	78	-346	10	40	2,228	169
September	2,858	58	-77	12	136	2,514	161
October	2,837	97	-290	8	66	2,588	170
November	2,863	141	-514	8	24	2,476	186
December	2,655	109	226	10	145	2,858	179
AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,872	
1983 January ^{**}	R 2,914	R 58	R 561	NA	173	R 2,780	R 168
February ^{**}	2,759	40	744	NA	NA	2,872	146
AVERAGE	2,246	49	648	NA	NA	2,813	

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 186.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

^{*} See Explanatory Note 84.

^{**} Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	971	1,863	5	17	23	2,822	63
1974 AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	80
1975 AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976 AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977 AVERAGE	1,764	1,369	-48	13	8	3,071	90
1978 AVERAGE	1,887	1,365	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979 AVERAGE	1,887	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	66
1980 AVERAGE	1,580	839	10	12	33	2,508	52
1981 January	1,812	1,015	902	32	85	2,888	82
February	1,566	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
March	1,424	699	106	48	145	2,126	75
April	1,320	584	88	49	151	1,868	73
May	1,223	741	-170	48	25	1,817	78
June	1,232	540	281	49	76	2,037	69
July	1,174	839	2	48	82	1,971	66
August	1,231	819	-178	50	68	1,862	76
September	1,282	841	-176	51	128	1,882	80
October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,908	81
December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982 January	1,103	821	328	53	235	2,160	66
February	1,196	928	358	59	213	2,261	58
March	1,121	910	26	59	197	1,912	57
April	1,162	782	124	52	234	1,887	54
May	1,127	738	-175	52	161	1,551	59
June	1,077	643	-40	50	217	1,504	81
July	1,029	578	51	48	239	1,496	69
August	1,007	510	200	47	235	1,538	53
September	1,007	871	-902	44	148	1,472	82
October	954	758	-56	49	234	1,466	84
November	989	843	-85	43	182	1,597	86
December	930	747	8	43	186	1,602	455
AVERAGE	1,068	758	33	48	206	1,696	
1983 January ⁴	R 696	R 681	R 243	NA	294	R 1,574	R 81
February ^{4,5}	696	692	297	NA	NA	1,640	50
AVERAGE	\$18	663	260	NA	NA	1,606	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 88.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not Available. R = Revised data.

⁵ See Explanatory Note 8,4.

⁶ Italicics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	1,800	132	-35	220	27	1,649	99
1974 AVERAGE	1,566	123	-38	220	25	1,466	113
1975 AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	249	28	1,333	125
1976 AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	118
1977 AVERAGE	1,566	161	-65	233	18	1,422	138
1978 AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 AVERAGE	1,666	217	70	236	16	1,592	111
1980 AVERAGE	1,635	216	-27	233	21	1,489	120
1981 January	1,617	308	363	352	21	1,613	117
February	1,593	337	173	303	21	1,789	112
March	1,551	280	-4	257	20	1,530	112
April	1,586	214	-236	231	28	1,308	119
May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
August	1,582	195	-242	235	148	1,180	149
September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
November	1,571	280	88	383	58	1,496	146
December	1,488	255	370	428	50	1,624	135
AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,468	
1982 January	1,546	314	480	395	87	1,573	122
February	1,478	261	310	327	51	1,889	114
March	1,523	223	145	269	74	1,526	109
April	1,568	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
May	1,583	188	-61	235	43	1,431	108
June	1,571	192	-109	262	108	1,286	111
July	1,559	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
August	1,591	126	-44	254	61	1,357	112
September	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
October	1,682	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
November	1,603	287	172	370	37	1,634	103
December	1,626	258	270	395	58	1,702	95
AVERAGE	1,570	226	115	301	85	1,544	
1983 January [*]	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,089	84

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 103.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 8.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition		Ending Stocks ² Millions of Barrels		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports			
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	3,663	602	-8	760	188	3,270	203
1974	AVERAGE	3,559	432	-28	665	174	3,123	210
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	637	160	3,002	210
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	226	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,612	205	-27	514	185	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	186	14	492	167	3,586	226
1979	AVERAGE	4,163	195	-37	362	200	3,749	236
1980	AVERAGE	3,958	210	-23	311	188	3,834	247
1981	January	3,821	182	60	661	132	3,081	206
	February	3,723	162	-200	530	209	2,950	202
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	204
	April	3,711	230	24	733	182	3,040	203
	May	3,852	229	-58	684	230	3,231	205
	June	3,925	218	-29	655	107	3,281	208
	July	3,952	149	204	701	212	3,202	207
	August	3,976	278	-33	676	210	3,225	206
	September	3,718	285	215	603	170	3,150	201
	October	3,503	241	163	710	227	3,000	205
	November	3,579	282	33	784	154	2,936	204
	December	3,643	243	71	805	223	2,820	202
	AVERAGE	3,739	228	46	723	189	3,086	
1982	January	3,161	240	-102	602	160	2,530	284
	February	3,354	260	-116	648	138	2,724	267
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,027	264
	April	3,364	267	91	601	204	2,767	261
	May	3,295	306	166	629	210	2,769	265
	June	3,481	315	116	615	216	2,070	261
	July	3,578	361	15	682	187	2,035	261
	August	3,518	328	268	641	202	3,000	273
	September	3,442	356	74	767	213	2,001	271
	October	3,472	357	223	601	288	2,009	264
	November	3,484	408	-12	824	200	2,768	264
	December	3,265	314	363	600	275	2,601	253
	AVERAGE	3,413	318	77	783	211	2,806	
1983	January*	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unrefined kerosene, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

* New basic stocks for December 31, 1982 = 259.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9B.

Notes: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	156	184	488	71	213	223	458	1,135	108	2,883	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	489	713	879	88	3,260	732
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	260	782	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	463	1,230	254	638	298	1,025	700	134	5,096	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	658	723	1,380	338	541	535	1,143	890	207	6,183	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	849	664	1,144	385	573	555	919	646	226	6,751	2,883
1979											
AVERAGE	836	658	1,366	261	420	304	1,080	890	212	5,837	3,058
1980											
AVERAGE	488	554	1,281	172	348	8	857	481	133	4,300	2,581
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	808	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	868	463	52	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	380	54	3,425	1,912
April	283	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	383	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,768
June	356	580	885	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,787
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,785
September	336	154	1,477	98	371	0	323	368	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	80	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	68	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,120	1,502
AVERAGE	311	318	1,129	81	368	0	620	406	80	3,123	1,848
1982											
January	264	161	877	87	273	0	662	378	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,287	1,044
March	91	37	555	165	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	880
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	238	0	211	414	54	1,811	887
June	93	0	583	94	215	72	537	391	110	2,076	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	68	910	348	95	2,040	927
August	170	0	469	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	614	52	1,907	659
October	249	7	484	61	227	108	291	486	88	2,029	810
November	247	13	489	47	283	34	480	659	118	2,246	785
December	141	0	237	12	268	88	447	389	73	1,861	407
AVERAGE	161	26	648	81	245	35	506	408	84	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	185	324	43	1,984	633

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Isle- nade ³	Other	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,225	18	555	255	15	99	329	485	3,283
1974										
AVERAGE	184	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	408	309	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	598	57	275	274	31	88	422	363	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	173	211	268	128	105	488	550	2,814
1978										
AVERAGE	190	467	315	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,813
1979										
AVERAGE	147	638	439	231	180	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	175	178	88	388	491	2,809
1981										
January	39	543	401	196	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	54	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	628	2,881
March	74	472	468	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	415	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	583	80	208	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	88	184	538	2,698
September	111	423	708	183	169	528	72	265	661	3,193
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	80	303	582	2,739
November	63	547	628	188	108	253	76	294	421	2,657
December	70	561	587	148	125	260	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	82	327	584	2,872
1982										
January	28	509	428	179	106	346	82	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	158	247	36	266	682	2,489
May	76	416	767	182	85	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	90	527	783	158	111	433	38	368	674	3,122
August	88	435	854	145	105	620	24	320	627	3,088
September	92	484	897	195	82	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	458	662	148	109	668	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	890	203	90	823	81	334	894	3,480
December	89	561	875	174	102	438	48	330	480	2,901
AVERAGE	68	477	684	173	112	461	60	316	613	2,928
1983										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	288	588	2,988

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

³ Less than 500 barrels per day.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through January 1983: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. February 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through February 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1983

	Current Month Thousand Barrels	per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)		
Field Production		
(1) Alaska	52,841	1,098
(2) Lower 48 States	215,019	4,936
(3) Total U.S.	267,860	6,034
Net Imports		
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	84,305	1,870
(5) SPR Imports	6,775	148
(6) Exports	3,825	117
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	87,468	1,881
Other Sources		
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,768	-148
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-10,608	-240
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,732	-58
(11) Unaccounted for 1	7,989	183
(12) Total Other Sources	-11,095	-288
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	549,190	11,070
(13) = (1) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)		
(14) Field Production	51,708	1,088
(15) Imports 2	484	10
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-364	-13
(17) Total NGPL Supply	51,788	1,071
Other Liquids		
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,917	-141
(19) Imports	6,289	138
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,689	54
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 4	14,701	477
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,672	54
(23) Total Other Liquids	16,814	507
(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24) Total Production of Products 5	413,470	13,338
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products 6		
(25) Imports (Gross)	87,666	1,215
(26) Exports	28,549	656
(27) Imports (Net)	59,117	1,359
(28) Total New Supply of Products	424,587	13,686
(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 7	35,125	1,069
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	467,712	14,755
(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	186,415	5,681
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	65,056	2,780
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	40,909	1,574
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	84,737	2,088
(35) Other ⁸	71,584	2,307
(36) Crude Oil	1,872	54
(37) Total Product Supplied	467,712	14,755
(37) = (31) through (36)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	360,650	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	350,613	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	110,376	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	43,484	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfinished Stream	11,882	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 8	820,731	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,482,768	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unrefined stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 8.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unrefined stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 = Estimated.

6 Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 9.7.

Commodity	Crude Oil (including lease condensate)						Disposition			
	Federal Product Seri-	Refinery Product Seri-	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Ac- qui-	Uncon- nected For Crude Oil*	Crude Liquidatio-	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	0	91,980	-17,592	7,269	66	363,160	3,625	1,672	661,463	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	61,570	8,482	7,916	14,751	0	0	16,732	5,673	66,725	56,495
Unleaded Straight	6,325	0	235	8,011	0	0	5,276	0	1,885	5,198
Flare Condensate	1,288	0	249	-1,167	0	0	0	0	0	5,198
Flare Condensate	776	0	249	-1,167	0	0	0	0	0	5,198
Liquified Petroleum Gases	43,029	8,482	7,432	10,145	0	0	9,607	0	0	1,480
Ethane	8,389	213	2,109	2,100	0	0	9,486	3,650	64,737	83,573
Propane	15,888	0	6,138	2,055	0	0	0	0	12,480	3,621
Butane	6,426	143	2,189	3,487	0	0	0	0	26,708	46,380
Ethane-Propane Mixture	142	-21	829	777	0	0	4,830	1,565	0	12,781
Ethane-Propane Mixture	9,221	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	1,446
Isobutane	3,006	11	0	1,382	0	0	0	0	0	1,208
Other Liquids	1,069	0	8,299	-6,917	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Oils	0	0	5,919	-4,902	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	380	-885	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-586	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Petroleum Products	336	376,842	30,234	13,980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Motor Gasoline	71	186,323	4,523	-5,773	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Leaded Motor Gasoline	59	65,029	2,499	-4,027	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	12	103,510	21,914	-1,777	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Aviation Gasoline	32	642	0	-294	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline Type Jet Fuel	0	8,126	0	-495	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene Type Jet Fuel	0	26,040	0	-2,044	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	4	4,140	29	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Oil	2	71,734	1,006	17,265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	20,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro., Food, Use	0	21,410	7,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro., Food, Use	0	3,272	284	-62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	7,318	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	47	1,377	570	180	0	0	0	0	237	7,174
Waxes	0	4,224	289	-484	0	0	0	0	42	2,142
Residuum Oils	0	389	89	-2	0	0	0	0	419	2,698
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	12,640	0	-215	0	0	0	0	21	14,005
Gas Oil	0	6,005	18	-2,838	0	0	0	0	7,231	5,035
Gas Gels	0	15,945	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,083	7,036
Miscellaneous Products	160	2,101	264	-291	0	0	0	0	15,943	19,307
Total		381,035	382,304	135,508	9,222	7,989	60	370,233	30,174	487,712
										1,452,795

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Less than 500 Barrels.

3 Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addition (-) from Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Disposition			Ending Stocks
							Uncon- nected For Crude Oil	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										66,6463
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	91,060	-17,092	7,269	80	343,160	3,025	1,672		
Unconventional System	6,235	8,482	7,016	15,751	0	0	16,132	1,063	65,724	96,436
Plant Condensate	1,238	0	235	991	0	0	5,376	0	5,365	5,186
Lease Petroleum Gases	43,028	4,022	2,030	16,145	0	0	867	0	0	5,186
Ethane	2,173	2,109	1,090	1,432	0	0	9,055	1,063	64,737	1,610
Propane	18,352	16,346	2,025	11,047	0	0	51	(9)	12,660	3,921
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6,425	4,452	2,080	2,681	0	0	120	2,078	25,706	46,380
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	9,321	7,371	859	2,927	0	0	4,830	1,585	6,644	12,791
Isobutane	3,005	0	0	1,393	0	0	229	0	1,443	1,206
Other Liquids	1,469	0	0	1,392	0	0	4,645	0	5,469	12,044
Other Hydrocarbons and Aromatics	1,469	0	0	6,296	-0.917	0	0	11,241	0	7,029
Unleaded Oils	0	0	0	5,819	-4,986	0	0	0	-2,193	153,239
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	380	-895	0	0	6,055	0	-5,134	110,925
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,174	0	-3,359	42,947
Finished Petroleum Products	398	376,842	30,254	13,080	0	0	0	641	0	563
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	186,539	4,595	-5,774	0	0	0	0	0	268,311
Finished Labeled Motor Gasoline	59	83,029	2,499	-4,057	0	0	0	0	0	106,212
Finished Unlabeled Motor Gasoline	12	103,510	2,094	-1,717	0	0	0	0	0	102,099
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	842	(6)	-284	0	0	0	0	0	390
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,128	0	-425	0	0	0	0	0	7,614
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,040	838	-2,044	0	0	0	0	0	24,045
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	7,140	33	1,457	0	0	0	0	0	9,355
Residual Fuel Oil	2	7,124	1,008	17,395	0	0	0	0	0	168,194
High Sulfur Oil, 100 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	28,990	2,410	7,524	0	0	0	0	0	60,485
Other Oils, > 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	3,512	264	-462	0	0	0	0	0	2,029
Special Naphtha	47	0	1,577	570	0	0	0	0	0	2,087
Lubricants	0	4,224	268	-676	0	0	0	0	0	2,142
Waxes	0	3,990	59	-572	0	0	0	0	0	3,946
Petroleum Coke	0	12,840	0	-375	0	0	0	0	0	14,256
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,205	18	-3,608	0	0	0	0	0	7,758
Stil Gas	0	15,943	364	-291	0	0	0	0	0	19,907
Miscellaneous Products	190	2,101	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
Total	321,895	385,354	115,286	9,232	7,269	60	370,333	26,174	657,719	1,412,785

1 Unadjusted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(b) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

(e) = Estimated.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Oil and Gas Inventory Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Field Production	Supply			Disposition				
		Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ¹	Unfinished Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	6,034	0	2,938	467	258	2	11,070	117	54
Natural Gas Liquids and LPG	1,457	274	255	405	0	0	528	118	2,152
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	254	0	8	55	0	0	178	0	64
Unfinished Stream	42	0	0	37	0	0	3	0	0
Pentane Condensate	25	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquified Petroleum Gases	1,280	274	240	618	0	0	313	118	2,428
Ethane	289	7	610	695	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	512	262	67	382	0	0	4	67	1,153
Butane	267	5	27	126	0	0	148	51	214
Butane-Propene Mixture	15	1	27	23	0	0	6	0	47
Propene-Isobutane Mixture	246	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	277
Isobutane	97	0	0	45	0	0	150	0	46
Other Liquids	54	0	203	191	0	0	368	0	-286
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohols	54	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	19	11	0	0	195	0	-166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	23	0	0	52	0	-108
Antifreeze Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	21	0	-22
Refined Petroleum Products	11	12,156	875	451	0	0	0	0	12,035
Refined Motor Gasoline	2	6,017	148	185	0	0	0	0	6,491
Finest Lubricated Motor Gasoline	2	2,678	81	-121	0	0	0	0	2,650
Finest Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,339	68	-105	0	0	0	0	0	3,352
Financed Aviation Gasoline	1	21	0	-95	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	138	0	-14	0	0	0	0	134
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	868	27	-65	0	0	0	0	760
Kerosene	0	134	1	-65	0	0	0	0	581
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,314	58	243	0	0	0	0	1,773
Residual Fuel Oil	0	935	691	243	0	0	0	0	2,700
Gasoline < 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	106	9	-2	0	0	0	0	2,574
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel Use	0	236	0	3	0	0	0	0	110
Special Naphtha	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	0	231
Lubricants	0	138	9	-27	0	0	0	0	14
Waxes	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	105
Petroleum Coke	0	408	0	-10	0	0	0	0	393
Asphalt and Roast Oil	0	205	1	-55	0	0	0	0	164
Sulfur	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Miscellaneous Products	6	68	12	-9	0	0	0	0	514
Total	10,256	12,810	4,372	287	238	2	11,053	973	14,705

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Less than 300 barrels per day.

³ Estimated.

NOTE: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1963
(Thousands Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals (+) (Bbls.)	Units Used For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,636	0	2,933	-867	238	2	11,070	117	54
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,657	274	255	215	0	0	520	118	2,152
Natural Gasoline and Liquor/Gasoline	204	0	11	0	0	0	173	0	64
Unfinished Stream	40	0	0	-37	0	0	3	0	0
Plant Condensate	25	0	8	-1	0	0	32	0	10
Liquid Petroleum Gases	1,388	274	240	618	0	0	313	118	2,088
Ethane	7	68	66	0	0	0	2	0	408
Propane	512	67	382	0	0	0	4	67	1,153
Butane	207	5	77	1,276	0	0	149	51	214
Butane-Propane Mixture	5	-1	27	23	0	0	8	0	47
Thane-Propane Mixture	298	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	273
Isobutane	97	(8)	0	45	0	0	150	0	-8
Other Liquids	84	0	285	-191	0	0	363	0	-284
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	154	0	0	(8)	0	0	34	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	191	-161	0	0	195	0	-186
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-38	0	0	68	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	21	0	-22
Petroleum Products	11	12,158	875	451	0	0	0	738	12,555
Petroleum Motor Gasoline	2	1,017	1,010	-856	0	0	0	0	5,160
Petroleum Motor Gasoline Gasoline	(8)	1,259	681	-535	0	0	0	0	2,630
Petroleum Aviation Gasoline	1	21	(8)	-155	0	0	0	0	13
Naphtha, Type 1, Jet Fuel	0	168	0	-14	0	0	0	0	184
Kerosene, Type 1, Jet Fuel	0	803	27	-65	0	0	0	0	760
Kerosene	(8)	134	1	-46	0	0	0	9	181
Diesel Fuel Oil	(7)	2,514	58	561	0	0	0	173	2,760
Petroleum Fuel Oil	0	691	243	0	0	0	254	0	1,574
Naphtha, < 400 Degs. for Petro, Petrol, Use	0	105	9	-2	0	0	0	2	110
Other Oil, > 400 Degs. for Petro, Petrol, Use	0	236	0	3	0	0	0	0	231
Special Naphthas	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	1	60
Lubricants	0	130	9	-27	0	0	0	0	106
Waxes	0	13	2	(6)	0	0	0	0	14
Petroleum Coke	0	408	0	-10	0	0	0	0	223
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	205	1	-45	0	0	0	2	164
Sol. Gas	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Miscellaneous Products	6	68	12	-8	0	0	0	1	514
Total	10,566	12,340	4,572	287	238	2	11,963	973	14,765

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(8) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply Stock With-Drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Uncon- nected Or Crude Oil	Non- Receipts	Disposition			Ending Stocks	
							Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,463	0	20,237	16	474	3,386	0	302,722	0	0	
Natural Gas Liquids and LNG	1,965	1,351	414	668	0	3,734	0	248	28	6,972	
Unleaded Petroleum Grade	1,381	414	668	0	2,724	0	253	32	6,102	5,548	
Other Products	258	0	0	-13	0	0	0	15	0	270	5,320
Other Liquids	83	0	2,715	1,291	0	255	0	4,945	0	-461	17,790
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	83	0	0	36	0	0	119	0	0	0	12,733
Unleaded Oil	0	0	2,682	899	0	255	0	4,273	0	-457	12,757
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	54	351	0	0	0	553	0	-443	4,920
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Refined Petroleum Products	38	386,862	25,653	19,484	0	74,541	0	0	2,148	106,450	191,771
Refined Motor Gasoline	32	16,213	3,791	-889	0	43,909	0	0	1	165,191	85,005
Flame and Leaded Motor Gasoline	35	7,587	1,085	-2,024	0	12,612	0	0	1	24,504	38,940
Flame and Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	1,747	1,385	1,035	0	20,077	0	0	0	40,827	32,165
Finned Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Jet Fuel	554	0	937	547	0	151	0	0	0	0	447
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	786	852	0	0	7,747	0	0	0	0	1,316
Kerosene	0	263	50	1,480	0	851	0	0	0	0	1,337
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	8,602	1,517	13,583	0	17,542	0	0	0	0	3,695
Distilled Fuel Oil	0	4,414	18,024	5,617	0	3,215	0	0	0	0	20,115
Naphtha and Other Oil for Petrochemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock	0	200	8	-96	0	84	0	0	45	242	143
Special Naphthas	0	25	124	10	0	456	0	0	3	812	885
Lubricants	0	616	231	-48	0	454	0	0	0	0	3,096
Waxes	0	71	50	10	0	0	0	0	6	125	184
Petroleum Coke	0	1,190	0	-63	0	0	0	0	0	610	487
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	508	2	-465	0	289	0	0	57	4,411	3,687
Still Gases	0	1,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	418	2	-139	0	687	0	0	12	936	696
Total	3,039	46,293	55,020	21,439	474	51,032	0	372,715	2,180	162,052	392,614

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a blending term.

² Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unthickened starch, and plant condensate.

³ Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and Methodology: See Executive Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7 PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply Shock Draws (+) or Add- Ons (-)	Supply			Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Disposition			Ending Stocks
					Units shipped On Crude Oil	Units shipped On Refinery Inputs	Imports			Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	81,4869	0	13,2623	394	37,590	1,023	5	63,447	1,657	0	0	0	74,142
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	10,1318	2,5568	5,052	3,283	0	5,048	0	5,426	1,566	18,367	30,331		
Liquified Petroleum Gases	11,383	2,5692	4,692	0	3,283	0	3,383	0	4,235	1,966	17,741	27,777	
Other Products ¹	-1,245	0	154	1,700	0	1,679	0	1,633	0	595	2,464		
Other Liquids	157	0	568	982	0	867	0	277	0	0	-341	26,943	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	157	0	568	0	-32	0	0	0	125	0	439	16,025	
Unfinished Oil	0	0	282	911	0	9	0	0	733	0	4	8,145	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	306	87	0	782	0	1,188	0	0	-676	123	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	
Refined Petroleum Products	14	82,422	485	-18,953	0	14,527	0	0	0	112	94,615	145,811	
Refined Motor Gasoline	65,5171	138	-18,953	0	14,527	0	0	0	0	0	50,866	60,140	
Refined Liquefied Motor Gasoline	0	21,955	138	-18,953	0	5,048	0	0	0	0	20,672	35,152	
Refined Aviation Gasoline	0	28,561	2	-1,560	0	4,980	0	0	0	0	28,293	31,088	
Naphtha (Type Jet Fuel)	0	101	0	-433	0	172	0	0	0	0	80	635	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	872	0	-411	0	176	0	0	0	0	637	1,721	
Kerosene	0	4,165	0	-515	0	1,576	0	0	0	0	5,226	7,625	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	911	0	23	0	131	0	0	0	0	1,086	2,786	
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	17,602	11	1,016	0	3,137	0	0	0	1	21,065	47,205	
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	3,220	265	0	-291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	471	5	59	0	2	0	0	0	61	4,888		
Residuals and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	292	74	19	0	54	0	0	0	0	568	611	
Special Naphtha	0	740	4	-182	0	72	0	0	0	0	615	2,663	
Lubricants	0	61	3	-8	0	0	0	0	0	1	56	87	
Waxes	0	3,227	0	-105	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	3,084	2,050
Petroleum Coke	0	2,231	3	-1,679	0	179	0	0	0	0	732	8,572	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,540	0	
Sulf Gas	14	174	3	-73	0	-460	0	0	0	1	27	202	
Miscellaneous Products													
Total		43,258	95,921	13,419	-6,194	37,380	22,023	5	91,022	2,475	116,739	280,567	

¹ Unspeciated for crude oil is a balancing item.
² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unbrominated xylene, and plant condensate.

³ Less than 200 barrels.

⁴ Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Supplementary Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition			Products Stockpiled	Ending Stocks			
	Fried Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawn (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil	Net Revenues	Crude Leisure	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Stockpiled	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	6,125,563	0	44,407	-15,116	-25,134	14,694	25	153,580	0	9	464,473
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	36,777	3,484	839	13,934	0	-5,534	0	8,071	1,722	36,876	56,440
Refined Petroleum Grade	29,254	3,454	829	15,631	0	-7,351	0	3,814	1,722	26,180	42,391
Other Product	7,583	0	-1,577	0	-0,923	0	4,257	0	0	0,649	0,649
Other Liquids	857	0	2,717	-4,138	0	-1,956	0	4,323	0	-6,168	62,624
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	937	0	2,717	-6,081	0	-354	0	1,970	0	0	128
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	34	0	-392	0	1,977	0	-4,107	51,280
Water-Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-90	0	0	0	-64	0	-2735	16,800
Petroleum Products	247	166,713	2,915	5,279	0	-62,123	0	12,252	79,624	123,199	123,199
Finland Motor Gasoline	0	76,642	(16)	3,030	0	-54,317	0	0	(16)	49,152	49,152
Finland Motor Gasoline	0	20,049	(16)	1,600	0	-23,501	0	0	(16)	25,505	25,505
Finland Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	1,3864	0	360,516	0	-360,516	0	0	0	0	0
Finland Aviation Gasoline	32	330	0	-104	0	-246	0	0	0	15,441	34,214
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,651	0	-363	0	-597	0	0	0	0	12
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,710	0	-1,710	0	-10,217	0	0	0	2,670	7,967
Kerosene	1	2,652	0	-1	0	-1,622	0	0	0	2,131	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	31,640	0	2,902	0	-20,812	0	0	0	1,750	9,380
Residue Fuel Oil	0	12,077	1,740	3,773	0	-6,996	0	3,765	0	1,073	2,389
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,324	0	-8,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	47	827	232	-593	0	-542	0	0	76	9,125	30,665
Lubricants	0	2,452	53	-496	0	-455	0	0	225	1,245	1,245
Waxes	0	210	0	-10	0	0	0	0	143	1,270	1,270
Petroleum Coke	0	4,607	0	180	0	0	0	0	11	466	466
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,252	0	-66	0	-119	0	0	3,328	1,294	1,294
Still Gas	0	6,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	2,470
Miscellaneous Products	162	1,280	349	-76	0	-597	0	0	24	1,133	1,133
Total	198,524	170,212	50,718	2,379	-23,134	-66,989	25	165,749	13,985	190,641	718,075

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isobutane, unfunctionalized isobutane, and plant condensate.

(16) Less than 500 barrels.

Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See *Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation*.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks
				Stock With-Drawal (+) or Additions (-)	Uncon- nected Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,17,004	0	1,407	-5,760	-4,513	0	0	12,405	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPG	2,439	91	712	116	0	-405	0	545	{1}	2,405
Liquid Petroleum Gases	1,011	91	623	437	0	275	0	205	0	2,034
Other Products ¹	1,425	0	90	-321	0	-689	0	190	0	585
Other Liquids	71	0	0	-454	0	0	0	-565	0	102
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0	-71	0	0
Unrefined Oils	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	-13	0	435
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-476	0	0	0	-223	0	2,064
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,848
Pleated Petroleum Products	37	12,475	10	-771	0	136	0	0	0	11,487
Flame-Proof Motor Gasoline	32	6,606	0	-360	0	49	0	0	0	6,205
Flame-Proof Lead Motor Gasoline	24	4,181	0	-202	0	-214	0	0	0	3,729
Flame-Proof Aviation Motor Gasoline	9	2,425	0	-118	0	283	0	0	0	2,479
Flame-Proof Aviation Gasoline	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2,920
Jet Fuel	0	421	0	-32	0	-115	0	0	0	357
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	581	0	-44	0	162	0	0	0	274
Kerosene	0	74	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,167
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	3,142	0	-40	0	-116	0	0	0	682
Residual Fuel Oil	0	313	9	92	0	0	0	0	0	38
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,091
Special Naphthas	0	0	2	{1}	0	0	0	0	0	542
Lubricants	0	33	{1}	-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	93
Petroleum Coke	0	318	0	-337	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Petroleum Oil	0	420	0	-387	0	0	0	0	0	262
SEB Gels	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	813
Miscellaneous Products	4	26	{1}	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total	19,651	12,546	3,230	-3,702	-4,513	-270	0	12,385	3	14,473
										26,167

1 Unconveyed for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, kerosene, unrefined aviation, and plant condensate.

{1} Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1913
(Thousands of Barrels)

Influence of natural enemies

Less than 500 banks

Environ. Biol. Fish. 10: 103-105, 1985.
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Yield may not equal sum of components due to interactions.

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Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month,¹ November 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 January 1983
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Source: Some fixed assets are owned separately or in name of one person, others are owned jointly.

SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF THE PINE BARK BEETLE

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V	
	East	Appalachian	Mid-	West	Mid-	West	Tex-	Texas	Tex-	Tex-
	Coast	chan	West,	Ky.	West,	Ky.	Inland	Gulf	Coast	Gulf
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,678	2,044	30,722	1,549	54,241	7,372	10,895	84,147	13,321	77,377
Natural Gas Liquids	15	0	15	0	420	245	920	1,574	1,025	1,734
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied	0	0	0	0	167	0	17	126	63	65
Plant Condensate Stream	0	0	0	0	253	1,084	2,654	3,110	4,239	5,667
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	213	20	253	1,186	2,654	365	1,110	1,254	1,526	1,920
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Propane	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	0
Butane	10	0	10	92	1,702	373	700	2,813	281	1,34
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1,702	373	700	2,813	0	0
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	263	20	223	74	885	53	410	1,422	286	1,285
Other Liquids	119	0	119	0	112	0	13	125	12	125
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	4,151	132	4,273	35	2,02	9	717	783	205	3,586
Unleaded Gasoline (Refined)	585	-90	583	0	1,405	-380	44	1,89	-585	706
Non-Roseneante (Refined)	585	-90	583	0	1,405	-380	44	1,89	-585	706
Conventional (Refined)	88.4	37.6	65.1	85.5	76.4	83.9	84.7	85.8	82.8	87.5
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (Refined)	0	0	0	0	29	0	673	702	-23	-32
Total Input to Refineries	36,759	2,156	37,015	1,752	59,959	7,732	23,479	91,922	15,025	95,115
Crude Oil Distillation										
Gross Input (Daily average)	1,008	166	1,074	56	1,790	253	668	2,163	467	2,802
Operable Capacity (Daily average)	1,473	178	1,650	68	2,344	302	847	3,548	618	4,143
Operating Ratio (percent)	88.4	37.6	65.1	85.5	76.4	83.9	84.7	85.8	82.8	87.5
Crude Oil Distillate										
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (Percent)	1.00	25	25	75	50	64	92	58	30	68
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.46	40.81	32.46	36.77	30.82	35.71	31.93	36.89	31.90	34.39
Operable Capacity (Daily average)	1,473	178	1,650	68	2,344	302	847	3,548	618	4,143
Operating Ratio	88.4	37.6	65.1	85.5	76.4	83.9	84.7	85.8	82.8	87.5
Crude Oil Distillate										
Operating Capacity (Daily average)	1,381	112	1,374	66	2,150	302	782	3,200	603	3,495
Operating Idle	212	64	275	0	194	0	64	208	15	737
Crude Oil Distillate										
Operating Capacity (Daily average)	1,381	112	1,374	66	2,150	302	782	3,200	603	3,495
Operating Idle	212	64	275	0	194	0	64	208	15	737

1. Refineries gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanation; Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD District V			
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Refined	Met., W. N.Y.	Met., W. N.Y.	Total	Inland	Gasol.	Gasol.	No. La.	Gasol.	No. La.	Mexico	Total	Gasol.	No. La.	Gasol.	West Coast	
Liquid Hydrocarbon Products	1,346	10	1,351	28	1,697	280	512	2,506	221	2,946	855	78	84	2,644	91	1,636	4102	1,771		
For Petrochemical Products	274	0	374	20	1,488	280	454	2,251	17	1,000	42	13	0	1,028	7	123	0	1,723		
For Other Uses	967	10	977	20	1,488	280	454	2,251	25	0	1,986	897	63	64	2,470	96	915	6,711		
Gasoline	119	0	119	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	151	6	0	0	157	0	12	213		
For Petrochemical Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157		
For Other Uses	1,138	10	1,148	19	39	1,642	277	576	2,529	302	2,094	1,034	54	45	2,989	170	913	8,196		
Propane	310	0	310	20	1,434	277	350	2,260	262	1,308	1,010	64	65	2,627	170	770	1,466			
Butane	428	10	836	20	1,434	277	350	2,260	262	1,308	1,010	64	65	2,627	170	770	6,710			
Butane	184	0	184	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	123	38	23	3	136	45	116	145		
For Petrochemical Products	64	0	64	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	123	38	23	3	136	45	116	145		
For Other Uses	132	0	132	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	111	46	109	1	144	43	111	144		
Butane Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	46	109	1	133	43	0	0		
For Petrochemical Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Leadless Motor Gasoline	16,516	707	19,313	1,078	43,030	14,197	55,516	7,886	30,545	26,361	1,790	1,050	76,520	8,000	12,027	166,029	111			
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7,182	0	7,182	7,487	853	15,886	2,862	27,155	3,901	24,238	15,074	937	617	32,029	5,161	12,027	166,029	111		
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,534	626	11,726	5,022	1,940	5,844	28,301	3,987	24,238	15,074	937	617	32,029	5,161	12,027	166,029	111			
Naphtha	521	33	524	60	1,686	0	115	101	15	151	184	0	0	2,425	18,405	103,510	111			
Naphtha, Type A, Pet. Fuel	775	0	775	108	3,284	177	875	4,105	736	1,529	6,000	9	44	2,070	581	6,095	25,040			
Kerosene	593	16	593	16	868	106	137	911	88	941	1,570	5	48	2,032	74	170	4,140			
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,117	485	5,692	277	10,541	1,731	5,285	17,602	2,827	17,292	3,046	1,440	745	21,070	3,442	10,528	71,724			
Rosin Oil < 400 Deg. For Petrol. Fuel	4,244	110	4,244	104	2,467	191	3,778	3,230	1,004	7,008	3,581	406	78	12,077	313	8,966	26,930			
Rosin Oil > 400 Deg. For Petrol. Fuel	112	0	112	0	210	0	102	175	219	2,031	501	0	0	2,471	0	38	3,272			
Other Oil < 400 Deg. For Petrol. Fuel	4	21	4	21	94	295	0	1	296	18	3,015	4,589	52	0	5,588	0	447	7,316		
Special Naphtha	211	305	614	0	227	0	165	302	142	0	391	145	0	0	21	1,377	642			
Lubricants	17	54	71	33	144	0	386	740	9	1,524	632	517	0	2,426	30	383	4,394			
Wax	1,130	14	1,150	27	2,320	303	535	61	8	140	50	50	0	2,910	5	52	3,389			
Paraffin Crude	1,326	0	1,326	0	1,215	115	2,07	1,215	115	1,960	3,54	1,222	913	9	4,627	319	12,640			
Cetane	489	14	489	14	416	2	84	27	61	174	31	658	566	20	0	2,087	170	2,580		
Airfoil	16	2	16	0	0	0	19	19	0	10	240	0	0	0	0	163	2,101			
Road Oil	388	12	400	2	84	27	42	155	31	676	318	35	0	1,082	4	23	340			
Total Production	35,119	2,114	40,203	1,819	81,732	5,148	24,172	85,861	14,082	88,825	58,458	5,442	2,925	170,212	12,596	86,939	385,324			
Processing Gain(s) or Loss(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Processing Gain(s) or Loss(s) +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between Net and output.

Notes: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Definition.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Definition.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			
	East Coast	Appalachian	Midwest	West Coast	Okla., Kan., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Gulf Coast	Texas Gulf	La., No. La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Atk.	Total	Texas Gulf	La., No. La., Atk.	Total	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	50.5	57.3	49.7	57.4	53.6	53.5	53.4	57.4	48.6	42.3	28.3	37.9	42.4	51.6	44.5	47.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unleaded Aviation Gasoline	3.9	4.5	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.4
Unleaded Refinery Gasoline	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.5	2.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.8	0.0	2.1	6.8	6.0	6.0	2.4	3.0	5.0	6.3	12.7	2	1.9	0.1	4.6	11.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23.9	26.6	19.0	19.4	22.5	25.4	22.5	21.2	11.4	12.0	3.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	8	3.2
Kerosene	12.3	22.4	23.3	17.5	18.4	22.5	25.4	21.2	20.3	21.4	17.6	20.4	20.4	26.2	17.1	20.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	12.2	7.4	11.9	6.6	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	14.6	8.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Prime, Feed, Use ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Prime, Feed, Use ³	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	0	0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0	0	0	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9.0	14.1	1.7	0.0	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	1.3	0	0	0	1.6	3
Wax	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Oils	3.3	5.6	3.1	1.7	9.9	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asphalt and Roof Oil	1.6	2.0	1.6	4.7	1.9	9.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	4	2.6	4	3.0	2.7	5.4	3.6
Stil Gas	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.2	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	4.5	3.7	1.4	1.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Propane/Gasoline ⁴) or Lossel (14)	-0.8	1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-5.2	-5.6	-3.3	-4.6	-3	-3.3	-3.4	-1.3	-6	-2.9	-1.5	-6.2

¹ Based on crude oil inputs and net means of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohols.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

(IS) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1,2	26,237	13,363	44,407	1,307	5,564	91,000	
Natural Gas Liquids	414	5,020	6379	712	610	7,816	
Pure Condensate	0	0	0	0	335	335	
Liquified Petroleum Gases	0	159	0	90	64	214	
Butane	414	4,892	639	633	64	7,432	
Propane	0	1,159	0	0	0	2,159	
Other	118	1,327	0	351	88	2,085	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	296	1,246	0	271	576	2,099	
Butane-Propane Molecules	0	0	839	0	0	839	
Other Liquids 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oil 1	2,715	568	2,717	0	378	6,209	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,612	382	2,717	0	238	5,919	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	14	306	0	0	20	340	
Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fractionated Motor Gasoline	26,683	406	2,755	10	1,320	30,234	
Fractionated Liquified Motor Gasoline	3,761	138	151	0	450	4,503	
Refined Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,295	136	136	0	448	2,494	
Fractionated Aviation Gasoline	1,886	2	0	0	235	2,124	
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	(5)	0	0	0	0	(5)	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Aviation Fuel	850	0	0	0	0	850	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	820	0	0	0	0	820	
Distillate Fuel Oil	33	0	0	0	0	33	
Boiled Gas Oil, Burners	1,517	71	30	0	248	1,806	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	1,517	11	30	0	248	1,806	
Bunkered Ship Supplies	19,094	295	1,746	3	308	21,410	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel, Lub.	18,994	255	1,745	8	305	21,410	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Fuel, Lub.	0	5	222	0	23	224	
Special Naphtas	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lubricants	124	74	355	(5)	16	570	
Wax	231	4	53	(5)	6	230	
Asphalt and Road Oil	50	3	0	0	6	59	
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	349	(5)	10	364	
Total Imports	55,629	18,499	50,718	2,320	8,062	135,830	

1. Crude oil and unfinished oils are imported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are imported by the PAD District of origin.

2. Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Editing.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfor- ished Cbles	Gasoline Blended Concen- trates	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)						
												All PAD Districts								
Arab OPEC																				
Algeria	3,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,495	0	0	0	2,495	6,320	204					
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1					
Saudi Arabia	8,950	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	8,748	262						
United Arab Arab OPEC	13,287	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	2,806	0	0	235	2,765	1,489	47					
Subtotal Arab OPEC	20,556	0	393	0	0	0	0	0	3,602	0	0	3,602	10,041	5,233	523					
Other OPEC																				
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	294	298	10					
Indonesia	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028	33					
Iran	7,748	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	7,849	255					
Malaysia	1,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	42					
Nigeria	6,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,705	186					
Venezuela	4,658	0	822	0	232	0	0	0	2,665	0	0	2,665	5,349	224						
Subtotal Other OPEC	20,556	0	822	0	303	0	0	0	3,008	0	0	3,008	28,375	851						
Other																				
Angola	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,676	54					
Australia	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	3					
Bahamas	0	0	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,254	68					
Bolivia	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17					
Brazil	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	24					
Canada	8,348	0	269	0	308	0	0	0	190	0	0	190	756	526						
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1					
Egypt	1,208	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,248	42					
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Malta	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	21					
Mexico	24,233	0	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,934	8410					
Netherlands	1,038	68	0	0	953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,089	637					
Norway	0	0	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	218					
Oman	1,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,607	58					
People's Republic of China	583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583	19					
Puerto Rico	761	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	582	52					
Romania	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	40					
Trinidad and Tobago	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	7					
Tunisia	2,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,986	16					
United Kingdom	9,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	315					
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,098	59					
Zaire	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8					
Other Western Hemisphere	140	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	18					
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	156					
Subtotal Other	57,227	7,432	4,698	394	4,340	607	53	1,955	14,764	324	1,004	35,205	92,816	2,088						
Total Imports	91,980	7,432	5,919	392	4,593	830	33	3,866	21,410	570	1,478	44,449	135,328	4,372						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unif. labeled Oils	Gasoline/ Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Diesel Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Social Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	0	0	2,481	3,934
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Saudi Arabia	3,251	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
United Arab Emirates	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,574	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	0	0	2,481	3,934
Other OPEC														
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	0	289	299
Chile	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Indonesia	2,581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Nigeria	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Venezuela	2,027	0	547	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,492	0	547	0	262	0	0	0	3,119	0	0	0	3,119	199
Other														
Angola	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876
Algeria	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Cuba	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	2,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	1,038	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
Netherlands	0	1,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,347
Norway	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503
Oman	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	701
Pem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	281	54	294	0	26	198	0	0	0	0	0	226
Romania	0	0	0	0	231	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
Virgin Islands	0	0	287	0	1,546	387	0	1,138	4,995	0	0	0	0	134
Zaire	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Subtotal Other	12,283	414	1,917	54	3,510	607	23	1,517	13,195	0	0	0	0	4,093
Total Imports	26,277	414	2,682	54	3,791	690	33	1,517	19,094	124	284	286,783	35,000	1,775
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline	Blending Com- ponents	Finshed Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Diesel Fuel Oil	Special Hydro- carbons	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I													
Other OPEC													
Iran	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	17
Nigeria	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	14
Venezuela	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	28
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,888	59
Other													
Canada	6,537	4,882	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,156	409
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,437	79
United Kingdom	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	30
Other Western Hemisphere	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	3
Other Eastern Hemisphere	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	18
Subtotal Other	11,023	4,802	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	554
Total Imports	13,363	4,802	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	629
PAD District II													
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	1,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	327	61
Saudi Arabia	5,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,219	172
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	327	245
Other OPEC													
Indonesia	867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	28
Nigeria	2,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,278	73
Venezuela	1,495	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	237	1,235	88
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,444	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	237	1,235	216
Other													
Bahamas	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	51
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	859	27
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170	5
Mexico	10,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	2	0	1,420	662
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967	59
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	73
United Kingdom	4,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,398	161
Virgin Islands	0	0	792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1963

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil ⁵	LPG	Unter- shed Oils	PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD District V			
				Fractioned Motor Gasoline	Gasoline Blending Components	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Diesel Fuel Oil	Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts ²	Total Prod- ucts ²	Total Non- Hem- ispheric Imports ³	Total Non- Hem- ispheric Average	
PAD District III															
Other															
Other Worldwide															
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,143	0	295	0	0	0	0	25	198	2	4	0	31	31	
Subtotal Other	839	2,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	2,677	66	58,428	1,173	
Total Imports	44,407	829	2,717	0	0	0	0	30	1,746	265	624	4,511	50,718	1,636	
PAD District IV															
Other															
Crude															
Subtotal Other	1,507	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	2,230	
Total Imports	1,507	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	2,230	
PAD District V															
Arab OPEC															
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	
Other OPEC															
Indonesia	4,201	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	141	4,842	
Venezuela	2,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,232	
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,733	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	141	4,842	
Other															
Canada															
Malaysia	204	664	7	26	17	0	1	1	0	16	10	736	1,040	34	
Mexico															
Northgate Airlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	15	
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	17	27	
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	582	592	
Subtotal Other	771	864	253	26	592	0	1	248	296	16	96	2,122	2,894	93	
Total Imports	5,564	864	253	26	629	0	1	248	305	16	292	2,485	6,002	260	

1. Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, kerosene, client condensate, naphtha, less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

3. Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Crude Oil (including lease condensates) ¹	0	1,667	0	0	1,668	0	3,625
Liquid Petroleum Gases	22	1,696	1,732	(b)	202	3,683	
Ethane	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane	14	677	1,306	(b)	81	2,078	
Butane	18	1,019	437	(b)	121	1,545	
Butane-Propane Mixture	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	(b)	(b)	0	12	14	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	0	0	205	0	37	272	
Gasoline	(b)	0	0	0	(b)	(b)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	538	1	2,012	0	0	2,311	
Residual Fuel Oil	671	0	4,652	0	0	5,323	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petroleum, Feedstock	44	5	7	2	7	65	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petroleum, Feedstock	1	36	66	0	112	237	
Special Refined Oils	3	1	59	0	3	62	
Lubricants	215	9	149	1	44	419	
Wax	6	1	2,111	0	4	2,121	
Petroleum Coke	610	37	3,288	0	3,256	7,231	
Asphalt	57	1	(b)	(b)	1	60	
Miscellaneous Products	12	1	1,24	(b)	2	29	
Total Product Exports	2,180	1,006	13,065	3	6,473	26,549	
Total Exports	2,180	2,475	13,985	3	10,521	30,174	

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Shipments of crude oil to affiliated to Canada in exchange on a barter-for-barrel basis are not prohibited because these securities are U.S. properties.

(b) Less than \$10 thousand. Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1943
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Pentane Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel Oil	Petroleum Naphtha	Special Lubri- cants	Wax	Petro- lium Goo	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Austria	0	(b)	0	0	0	1	8	1	50	(b)	10	60	2
Barbados	0	(b)	1	0	0	0	2	16	(b)	0	0	11	(b)
Bahrain	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	208	0	0	72	0	0	6	61	0	0	3	205
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16
Cameroon	1,607	1,700	(b)	0	0	250	3	45	3	306	2	65	128
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2
China (Tientsin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	(b)
Colombia	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	(b)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	25	(b)	0	0	0	0	1	242
Danmark	0	1	0	0	240	(b)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	(b)	0	1	15	0	17	1
Ecuador	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(b)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(b)	0	0	1	2
France	0	195	0	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,202
French Public Isl	0	0	0	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guatemala	0	40	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
Gumaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
India	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
Italy	0	209	0	0	535	802	0	0	0	0	0	0	888
Java Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	(b)	0	0	0	187	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	1	0	0	297	1,032	11	4	4	1,000	0	0	6
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	(b)	0	132	888	0	0	2	(b)	173	0	0	15
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaya	0	(b)	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
Mexico	0	943	12	37	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	432	0	285	1,780	1,810	3	0	2	(b)	0	14	1,629
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	554	0	1	(b)	0	0	0	16
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	94	3	0	0	56	0	5	235
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Coast Twp	0	0	0	0	0	114	15	(b)	2	(b)	0	0	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	1,485	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	54
Philippines	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,688
Puerto Rico	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1983
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Crude Gasoline	Refined Motor Fuel	Refined Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Product Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubri- cants	Wax	Per- sonal Care	Paint and Inks	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)	
Saudi Arabia	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	1	21	71
Spain	0	(b)	0	0	0	278	1,926	2	2	(b)	0	0	5	2,216	52	
Surinam	0	(b)	0	0	0	3468	2223	0	(b)	0	918	0	70	1,650	14	
Sweden	0	(b)	0	0	0	215	0	0	1	(b)	0	0	0	433	14	
Thailand	0	(b)	0	0	0	325	(b)	1	(b)	0	0	0	0	237	11	
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(b)	0	0	44	51	2	
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	0	0	0	(b)	(b)	
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	15	15	
United Kingdom	0	(b)	0	0	0	215	493	(b)	0	1	0	53	0	59	2	
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	67	0	1	758	25	
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Venezuela	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	0	0	0	61	1	
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	0	0	0	63	2	
West Germany	0	4	0	(b)	0	0	0	0	2	(b)	0	0	0	398	10	
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	3	344	
Other	470	108	0	0	0	76	(b)	0	6	(b)	0	0	0	170	24	
Total	3,625	1,683	14	272	5,381	4,125	42	419	21	7,231	80	340	30,174	673		

¹ Exports of crude oil are pro rata based on normal circumstantial. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not pro rata based because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(b) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Community	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			PAD District VI			
	Refinery	Gasoline- chan- nel	Total	Appal- achian chain	Ind. Rif.	W. N. C. Ill. Ky.	Ohio- Kans. Okla. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. No. La. Miss.	New Mexico	Total	Crude Oil	Gas Oil	Gas Oil	United States Cen-		
Crude Oil (land, lease, and leasehold)																			
Refinery	—	—	15,566	—	—	—	—	15,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,363	2,476	24,230	102,909	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,907	—	—	—	—	6,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,204	11,220	33,561	203,263	
Utilities	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1,284	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,553	1,438	1,526	22,525	
Storage Petroleum Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,613	0	300,613	300,613	
Airline Is-Tank	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	26,703	26,703	26,703	
Total	—	—	17,534	—	—	—	—	76,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	454,613	15,084	85,860	961,463	
Total Stocks, All Oils (land, Crude Oil)																			
Refinery	36,412	3,388	43,205	758	46,748	6,630	19,935	73,269	10,051	75,288	48,515	4,857	1,602	127,742	15,118	68,180	337,674		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	143,077	—	—	—	—	92,343	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,346	3,045	25,263	132,214	
Pipeline	—	—	48	203	0	243	—	30,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,666	3,077	4,305	11,073	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	155	48	215,050	—	—	62	1,018	1,323	1,002	7,881	687	81	157	4,008	783	772	5,286
Total	—	—	215,050	—	—	—	—	202,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	253,282	21,763	98,052	791,282	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																			
Refinery	—	3	0	3	0	26	61	86	1,027	—	—	0	12	301	13	210	710		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	794	130	5	2,446	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	24	17	105	1,465	358	184	137	27	36	704	49	20	927		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	4	4	0	0	—	—	1,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,950	192	235	5,186	
Total	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,642	296	0	5,186	
Unfinished Stream																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	0	0	1,179	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,282	395	0	1,689	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,501	31	0	2,127	
Total	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,642	296	0	5,186	
Plant Condensate																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	15	32	0	77	0	181	0	0	0	186	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,205	0	0	1,205	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	3	4	6	0	34	—	7	11	0	1,775	5	0	5	1,803	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,457	6	0	1,457	
Total	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,642	296	0	5,186	
Liquidified Petroleum Gases																			
Refinery	688	18	886	144	1,473	143	570	2,350	222	1,863	2,045	24	26	2,893	317	853	1,161		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,034	—	—	—	—	18,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,893	53	730	50,692	
Pipeline	—	—	2,545	—	—	—	—	6,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,376	40	0	12,003	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	44	183	0	117	40	400	566	1,120	186	476	40	144	1,244	40	62	2,087		
Total	—	—	5,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,377	—	—	—	—	48,261	566	1,741	63,573	
Ethane																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	342	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,337	0	0	2,320	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	0	0	1,295	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States Total Crude Oil West Coast	
	East Agricul- tural Coast #1	Total	Appal- achian Mtn. #2	Total	Tex- as Inland	Lake Gulf Coast	No. La- ke Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Pet- rol- eum Refin- ery Total		
Ethane Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	0	0	0	0	25	0	19	44	0	1	0	1,734
Propane For Petrochemical Feedstock Use					2,180	—	—	—	—	7	0	53
Refinery	52	0	32	0	127	0	1	128	0	4	316	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	52	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	52	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Propane For Other Uses												
Refinery	513	5	518	3	967	37	281	1,280	02	510	969	2
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,847	—	—	—	10,744	—	—	—	20,687	59
Pipeline	—	2,459	0	62	30	—	3,501	—	—	—	1,215	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	109	41	150	0	—	188	209	340	—	33	317	16
Total	—	4,974	—	—	—	15,823	—	—	—	—	24,250	503
Butane For Petro. Feed Use												
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	2	26
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Butane For Other Uses												
Refinery	108	0	103	85	237	65	134	501	47	279	456	7
Bulk Terminal	—	—	244	—	—	—	1,570	—	—	—	6,162	0
Pipeline	—	—	1,666	0	21	0	164	193	320	64	759	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	485	—	—	—	2,101	—	—	—	50	517
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,178	191
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use												
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses												
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	16	14	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	2
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	5
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	1,298
Ethane-Propane Mixtures												
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,578	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	35
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	2	0	26	394	—	0	413	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,512	35
												12,044

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States Ships At Sea									
	East Coast	Appal- achian Oil Field	Total	Appal- achian Oil Field	Mid- West, Kan., Wisc., Iowa, Okla., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland Coast	Gulf Coast	No. La. Ae.	New Mexico										
Isobutane	0	13	13	56	150	23	144	263	92	415	341	13	9	870	22	23	1,936			
Refinery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,998	0	56	4,490			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,024	0	0	710			
Pipeline	—	1	2	—	0	7	8	11	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	213		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	17	—	—	—	20	60	61	48	9	9	—	4,575	24	125	7,529			
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Refinery	73	0	73	0	102	0	0	102	1	—	87	40	0	0	128	0	6	309		
Total	—	—	73	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	0	6	309		
Unfinished Oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Refinery	2,055	205	2,260	20	2,558	114	1,004	3,745	954	1,289	5,382	180	101	14,030	428	5,118	26,987			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pipeline	—	1	2	—	0	1,748	5	411	1,164	632	1,823	2,053	40	5	8,420	307	4,018	16,986		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,961	31	1,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Heavy Gas Oils	5,395	340	5,735	61	6,018	295	1,648	6,063	954	11,065	7,395	3,889	151	20,494	951	12,076	47,158			
Residuum	1,374	828	1,202	1,019	5,034	10	1,586	4,331	4,028	5,559	3,348	160	7,367	916	4,848	19,163	—			
Total	11,355	992	12,757	901	11,938	424	4,399	15,973	2,962	20,773	18,696	642	257	51,290	2,684	25,691	110,275			
Refinery	4,536	131	4,667	32	5,945	514	2,041	8,592	1,822	8,066	5,814	166	308	16,017	2,940	8,480	40,615			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	0	333	1,790		
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	—	—	771	0	0	212		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	4,896	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,145	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	2,949	8,768	42,607		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	406	0	19	548	
Total Finshed Motor Gasoline	6,291	284	6,575	107	9,181	1,708	4,334	14,230	2,161	9,491	5,563	676	180	17,077	2,792	8,114	40,880			
Refinery	—	—	43,414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	15,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pipeline	—	—	65,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	—	—	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	66,140	—	—	0	0	0	0	48,132	6,466	22,548	
Total Finshed Motor Gasoline	—	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	49	
Blended Leaded Motor Gasoline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refinery	2,616	174	2,793	73	4,051	1,116	2,602	7,842	1,188	3,658	2,642	390	192	8,160	1,784	3,107	22,623			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	27,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,671	
Pipeline	—	—	5,682	10	0	0	0	0	8,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,008	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,002	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Total	—	—	32,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,958	4,216	10,166	108,212

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		Total New Mexico	Total United States								
	East Coast	Appal- achian chain #1	Total	Appal- achian chain #2	Mid- West, Ill., Ky. Dak.	Ches., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Gulf Inland Coast	Rockey Mts.									
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,675	110	3,785	34	4,130	502	1,732	5,405	963	4,683	2,921	256	84	8,817	1,008	5,007	25,205	
Bulk Terminal	—	22,065	—	—	—	—	16,745	—	—	—	—	—	6,170	6,267	51,896	51,896		
Pipeline	—	6,312	0	0	0	0	7,055	0	0	—	5,127	520	1,008	24,922	24,922			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	0	32,165	—	—	—	—	31,080	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,214	2,250	12,282	1,020,084	1,020,084				
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	24	0	24	0	146	0	22	126	31	287	112	0	0	510	46	241	257	
Bulk Terminal	—	402	—	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	150	11	451	1,484	1,484	
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	—	—	—	29	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	447	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	78	78	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767	57	682	2,588	2,588	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	256	40	286	0	505	56	213	774	266	877	419	161	135	1,658	271	850	4,049	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	28	—	713	—	—	617	157	—	—	—	—	237	9	574	1,495	
Pipeline	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	575	101	381	2,100	2,100	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	2,670	381	1,025	7,674	7,674	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,068	0	1,068	35	1,278	94	223	1,641	206	2,258	2,023	16	19	4,622	380	3,659	11,551	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,081	—	—	—	—	2,847	—	—	—	—	1,777	140	2,130	12,383	12,383	
Pipeline	—	—	9,571	—	—	—	—	7,685	—	—	—	—	9,840	682	6,487	34,045	34,045	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	173	61	3,294	0	7185	46	341	1,172	48	—	519	8	72	1,527	12	130	3,075	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,3940	—	—	—	—	1,414	—	—	—	—	324	28	75	5,202	5,202	
Pipeline	—	—	960	0	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	530	0	0	1,076	1,076	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	9,0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	
Total	—	—	—	9,867	—	—	—	2,766	—	—	—	—	2,589	38	205	5,395	5,395	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	7,080	200	7,486	92	8,026	1,881	4,510	14,689	1,253	7,098	4,433	932	340	14,377	2,504	6,081	45,077	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	50,720	—	—	—	—	23,975	—	—	—	—	8,273	872	6,834	90,574	90,574	
Pipeline	—	—	8,012	—	—	—	—	8,761	—	—	—	—	8,007	715	1,146	20,441	20,441	
Distillate Fuel Oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neutral Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	71,118	—	—	—	—	47,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,710	2,081	103,194
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	3,724	126	3,820	56	2,256	359	185	2,858	386	4,744	4,251	217	44	9,722	542	6,776	22,728	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	26,019	—	—	—	—	2,153	—	—	—	—	0	0,597	—	36,051	36,051	
Pipeline	—	—	28,869	0	—	—	—	—	4,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,350	542	80,975
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			
	East Atlantic Coast	Atlan- tic Coast	Total	Atlan- tic Coast	Ind., Cen., S. Ky., W. Va.	Total	Texas Gulf Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La., A.R.	No. Mexi- co	Total	Rio- Gr. Mt.	West Coast
Naphtha < 400 Degs. Petro. Feedstock													
Refinery	137	0	137	0	79	0	90	178	93	942	480	9	0
Total	137	0	137	0	79	0	90	178	93	942	480	9	0
Other Oils > 400 Degs. Petro. Feedstock													
Refinery	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	121	362	953	220	37	0
Total	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	121	362	953	220	37	0
Special Naphthas													
Refinery	26	50	76	0	196	0	161	367	32	1,170	70	132	0
Gasol Terminal	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	—	0	0	24	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	31	0
Total	26	50	76	0	196	0	161	367	32	1,170	70	132	0
Lubricants													
Refinery	1,082	1,107	2,190	0	819	0	724	1,543	42	9,981	1,417	562	0
Gasol Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,126	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,082	1,107	2,190	0	819	0	724	1,543	42	9,981	1,417	562	0
Wax													
Refinery	24	180	184	0	33	0	54	67	26	210	188	52	0
Total	24	180	184	0	33	0	54	67	26	210	188	52	0
Petroleum Coke													
Refinery	634	0	634	0	905	191	984	2,090	0	1,325	244	270	0
Total	634	0	634	0	905	191	984	2,090	0	1,325	244	270	0
Asphalt and Roof Oil													
Refinery	1,241	69	1,210	260	2,759	1,369	1,019	5,291	677	482	1,087	798	204
Gasol Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,181	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,241	69	1,210	260	2,759	1,369	1,019	5,291	677	482	1,087	798	204
Miscellaneous Products													
Refinery	372	47	419	1	67	14	14	96	21	374	237	39	0
Gasol Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	372	47	419	1	67	14	14	96	21	374	237	39	0
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	232,614	—	—	—	—	280,567	—	—	—	—	718,075
													36,867
													184,672
													1,452,795

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to				
	I	II	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	II	V	
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	110	0	0	26	0	0	0	392	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Petroleum Products	7,389	424	0	2,284	6,062	2,273	0	82,460	23,620	0	2,384	1,156	240	1,259	629	0	0	187	0	0	
Natural Gasoline and Liquefied Petroleum Gasoline	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,020	0	2,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Gasoline	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Contaminated Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead-Labeled Petroleum Gasoline	0	0	0	910	2,023	278	0	2,875	6,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Distillate Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friction Motor Gasoline	5,450	0	0	1,863	1,979	1,250	0	46,696	6,576	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friction Labeled Motor Gasoline	2,901	0	0	728	1,045	4,629	0	18,240	4,278	0	2473	282	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friction Unlabeled Motor Gasoline	2,549	0	0	925	691	0	0	28,711	4,126	0	441	135	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frigid Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline-Type Jet Fuel	181	0	0	32	91	0	0	486	52	0	107	81	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	145	47	695	0	7,811	2,343	0	204	5	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	110	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	939	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,379	10	0	176	717	105	0	18,555	2,0524	0	2086	197	0	2629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	266	0	134	584	0	0	2,756	427	0	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Plants	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	73	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foodstocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Asphaltas	0	0	0	8	59	0	0	521	129	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airline and Road Oil	42	62	0	165	10	0	0	646	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	7,509	424	0	3,260	6,042	2,573	0	82,072	25,109	0	2,384	1,136	248	1,260	2,023	0	16,282	0	0	0	0

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, January 1963

SOMMER, HANS ERNST

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to			From 4 to			From 8 to			From 11 to			From 15 to		
	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Crude Oil	110	0	0	36	0	0	362	0	392	0	1,459	0	3,984	0	16,545
Petroleum Products	1,820	424	0	409	786	0	20,575	2,225	3,680	14,750	21,714	653	626	0	187
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	51	0	0	0	0	734	0	324	25	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0	284	713	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,002	0	0	175	0	0	10,146	503	663	6,713	701	72	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	151	0	0	0	0	0	1,481	19	22	718	8	0	0	0	0
Magnate Type Jet Fuel	184	0	0	0	15	0	0	24	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	52	0	0	2	0	0	23,27	98	81	1,917	227	0	0	0	0
Kerosene Fuel Oil	417	10	0	35	0	0	23,296	543	211	1,472	454	0	0	0	0
Gasoline Fuel Oil	0	205	0	734	586	0	2,546	542	1,122	1,054	427	476	626	0	173
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	132	13	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	20	222	186	52	0	0
Lubricants	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	113	139	105	0	0
Asphalt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	42	82	0	20	10	0	846	5	569	72	43	0	0	0	0
Total	1,920	424	0	445	796	0	20,887	2,225	4,072	14,570	3,085	653	3,069	0	15,702

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1963
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts from PADD I	Shipments from PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts from PADD II	Shipments from PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts from PADD III	Shipments from PADD IV	Shipments into PADD IV	Net Receipts from PADD IV	Shipments into PADD V	Net Receipts from PADD V	
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only) -----	3,462	110	3,262	1,989	36	1,903	16,545	1,381	14,604	0	0	0	16,608	-14,608	
Petroleum Products -----	86,363	7,423	78,540	32,155	11,669	30,466	6,361	108,484	-101,563	2,373	2,653	-270	2,653	618	2,587
Natural Gasoline -----	0	0	0	663	532	157	532	533	199	0	-556	0	0	0	0
Unkondensated Straight -----	0	0	0	1,642	20	1,522	268	1,480	-1,192	0	300	-500	0	0	0
Plant Condensate -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquidized Petroleum Gasoline -----	3,786	61	3,726	6,960	3,811	3,819	2,084	5,475	-2,301	278	0	278	0	0	0
Unfinished Petroleum Gasoline -----	284	9	255	9	0	0	0	264	-964	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil -----	0	0	0	762	0	752	0	792	-792	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components -----	48,359	5,400	42,909	14,441	4,002	5,449	1,979	56,290	-54,317	1,290	1,290	41	1,290	1,140	1,140
Aviation Gasoline -----	20,713	2,901	17,812	7,461	2,432	5,059	1,045	24,846	-23,915	689	843	-214	1,144	696	696
Finished Lubricated Motor Gasoline -----	27,846	2,549	25,697	6,940	2,482	4,499	984	21,450	-20,515	611	268	0	0	0	0
Finished Lubricated Motor Gasoline -----	187	13	174	72	0	72	0	688	-688	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline -----	486	181	315	289	123	175	0	608	-608	0	115	221	0	221	221
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel -----	7,062	215	7,147	2,463	857	1,570	47	10,254	-10,217	696	725	274	0	274	0
Kerosene -----	16,941	110	17,821	4,180	1,043	2	1,131	735	21,157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil -----	18,399	17,342	2,313	4,427	718	-291	963	2,659	-2,699	0	566	-416	757	8	749
Residual Fuel Oil -----	3,518	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	892	-892	-892	-892
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petts -----	84	0	84	13	11	2	0	86	-86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use -----	456	0	456	0	0	0	0	540	-540	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Aggregates -----	529	65	464	139	67	72	130	756	-635	0	0	0	0	105	6
Asphalt -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax -----	258	0	230	179	0	179	0	418	-418	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Bituminous Products -----	811	124	667	85	175	-90	62	689	-697	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products -----	89,865	7,913	61,032	33,764	22,020	23,456	11,395	-46,239	2,973	2,543	-270	3,643	20,625	-16,702	-16,702

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States Crude
	East Appli- cation Coast	Total	Appli- cation Coast	Ind., Wash., Ill., Ky.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La., Gulf Coast	Total Mexico	No. La., Rocky Mtn.	
Residual Fuel Oil	4,264	170	4,414	104	2,647	191	378	3,220	1,054	7,008	3,851
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	534	40	274	0	100	0	111	498	473	111	1,200
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,388	2	2,380	104	581	0	255	920	857	1,173	754
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,582	125	1,710	0	1,863	191	143	2,197	6	5,359	2,314
											107
											65
											7,821
											125
											17,527

Source: See Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States Crude
	East Appli- cation Coast	Total	Appli- cation Coast	Ind., Wash., Ill., Ky.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La., Gulf Coast	Total Mexico	No. La., Rocky Mtn.	
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	467	44	511	0	140	0	0	140	65	184	91
Refinery	—	—	6,184	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,025	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,569	4	2,397	56	824	0	62	812	199	1,151	1,565
Refinery	—	—	9,921	—	—	—	—	577	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11,413	—	—	—	—	1,589	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	964	76	942	0	1,422	359	108	1,684	102	3,459	2,605
Refinery	—	—	10,204	—	—	—	—	1,506	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11,146	—	—	—	—	3,319	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: See Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to		From IV to		From V to				
	II	III	IV	V	I	VI	Cent Eng	Lower All	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	2,756	542	1,120	1,094	427	476	629
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	539	347	192	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	206	0	121	584	0	2,217	196	828	1,094	427	476	629

Source: See Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulphur Content by Country of Origin, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	1.01 to 1.50%	Greater Than 1.50%	
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	2,660	1,29	0	0	2,808
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2,880	1,29	0	0	2,886
Subtotal Arab OPEC					
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	0	0	29	29	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	39	39	39
Iran	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	718	39	2,882	3,200	3,588
Subtotal Other OPEC	718	39	3,261	3,588	3,588
Other					
Angola	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	210	210	210
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	700	0	0	0	700
Brunet	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	17	189	207	424	424
Congo	196	0	0	0	196
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	170	0	0	0	170
Mexico	2	0	0	0	2
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	273	0	3,618	4,795	4,795
Norway	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	115	731	0	846	846
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0
Turkia	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,478	1,512	1,907	4,995	4,995
Neg. Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
2. Latin America	0	0	0	0	0
3. Western Hemisphere	256	181	0	387	387
Other Eastern Hemisphere	186	182	5	373	373
Subtotal Other	4,378	2,943	7,345	14,984	14,984
Total Imports	7,775	3,111	10,584	21,410	21,410

(i) Less than 500 barrels.

(ii) Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I				
Connecticut	7,071	2,638	6,390	10,094
Florida	0	118	2,161	2,284
Maine	0	0	432	432
Maryland	0	364	414	778
Massachusetts	348	151	5,082	5,282
New Hampshire	285	932	1,091	2,408
New Jersey	4,884	454	2,374	7,902
New York	0	0	267	267
North Carolina	0	0	59	59
Pennsylvania	1,456	420	0	64
Rhode Island	0	0	484	484
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	150	985	1,135
Virginia	0	0	0	0
PAD District II				
Michigan	17	160	54	235
Minnesota	17	180	0	357
North Dakota	0	0	50	50
PAD District III				
Louisiana	804	0	1,062	1,746
Texas	682	0	130	132
PAD District IV				
Montana	0	0	9	9
PAD District V				
Alaska	2	297	5	305
Arizona	0	0	0	0
California	2	0	0	2
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	287	5	302
All PAD Districts	7,775	3,111	19,524	21,410

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1962
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD District V			
	East	Aquaria chan Cousin #1	Total	Aquaria chan Cousin #2	Ind.	Minn. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Island	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast		
Crude Oil (inc. lease condensate)																		
Refinery	—	—	15,182	—	—	—	—	15,911	—	—	—	—	—	41,625	1,733	25,210	59,961	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,369	—	—	—	—	61,085	—	—	—	—	—	100,010	10,362	30,819	265,269	
Leased	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1,810	—	—	—	—	—	17,833	1,486	1,486	22,471	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	280,827	0	280,827	—	
Alaskan Oil In Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	22,543	22,543	—	—	
Total	—	—	17,550	—	—	—	—	70,556	—	—	—	—	—	453,893	13,481	80,577	643,371	
Total Stocks, All Oils (incl. Crude Oil)																		
Refinery	42,866	3,522	46,488	886	42,571	5,283	26,032	69,702	10,207	71,176	47,882	5,821	1,641	135,906	14,515	65,265	232,026	
Tank Terminal	—	—	159,717	—	—	—	—	69,696	—	—	—	—	—	86,349	3,079	26,895	205,748	
Pipeline	—	—	30,042	—	—	—	—	35,901	1,195	1,478	2,050	—	—	41,256	2,840	4,201	114,310	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	201	55	236	0	249	49	—	195,857	—	597	847	80	193	3,976	228	94	6,032	
Total	—	—	236,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267,257	20,574	95,755	616,146	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																		
Refinery	2	0	2	28	135	105	268	37	88	173	1	24	384	8	28	630		
Tank Terminal	—	—	18	0	—	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	—	1,076	0	0	3,409	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	415	182	5	1,016	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	2	6	8	0	26	16	96	137	316	151	31	21	723	36	18	592	
Total	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	2,204	—	—	—	—	3,348	225	51	5,987	
Unrefined Stream																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tank Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	0	0	1,920	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551	0	0	845	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	101	2	556	94	566	4	1	15	727	28	1	1,395	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,306	—	—	—	—	1,702	28	1	4,036	
Plant Condensate																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	12	96	0	62	0	180	0	0	195	
Tank Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,153	0	0	1,153	
Pipeline	—	0	0	—	3	0	—	4	7	47	—	35	4	9	0	0	1,104	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	0	0	1,442	
Liquidated Petroleum Gases																		
Refinery	867	16	993	199	1,621	134	662	2,616	253	1,615	2,408	22	22	4,320	353	1,038	8,230	
Tank Terminal	—	—	2,532	—	—	—	—	18,848	—	—	—	—	—	51,531	102	1,641	74,344	
Pipeline	—	—	2,223	0	117	91	523	671	1,980	140	487	30	157	6,031	423	0	15,860	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	184	49	6,116	—	—	—	—	28,980	—	—	—	—	—	63,192	983	2,254	3,284	
Total	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,718	
Ethane																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	0	0	385	
Tank Terminal	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,915	0	0	3,828	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0	1,506	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District 1		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States		
	Total	Appalachian Region East Coast	Total	Ind. Whic. Bl., Ky. #2	Ohio, Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland Coast	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Afr.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	28	53	195	1	0	196
Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,029	—	—	—	—	—	3,861
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use													
Refinery	35	0	55	0	80	0	2	92	0	5	417	0	422
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	55	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Total	—	—	55	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane For Other Uses													
Refinery	630	0	650	4	1,191	39	202	1,580	77	689	1,005	3	5
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,226	—	—	—	—	10,064	—	—	—	—	27,511
Pipeline	—	—	2,416	0	55	20	206	3,033	—	—	—	—	1,085
Natural Gas Processing Plant	172	41	2,118	0	55	—	—	3,281	642	37	373	21	79
Total	—	—	5,913	—	—	—	16,514	—	—	—	—	—	32,857
Butane For Petro. Feed Use													
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	2	24
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	24
Butane For Other Uses													
Refinery	102	0	162	208	58	194	617	74	379	543	4	4	1,004
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,762	—	—	—	1,420	74	—	—	—	—	2,759
Pipeline	—	—	98	0	—	—	1,123	—	—	—	—	—	8,108
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	6	17	0	17	8	211	3,237	260	50	62	9	34
Total	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	3,390	—	—	—	—	10,063
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use													
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses													
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	7
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	20	—	—	—	—	451
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	11	0	—	11	4	1	0	—	1,435
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	358	—	—	—	—	2,225
Ethane-Propane Mixtures													
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,882
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,498
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	465	481	1	0	1,613
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,234	—	—	—	17,171

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States Total Crude Oil Content							
	East Asia/ Oceani- an Conti- nent #1	Total	Appal- achian Region #2	Ind., Mid- West, N.Y.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Coast	No. La. Arik.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast		
Isobutane																		
Refinery	0	8	8	33	124	25	184	346	100	133	432	13	7	685	22	26	1,087	
Bulk Terminal	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	4,731	0	73	6,303	
Pipeline	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	—	—	374	36	0	816	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	9	2	13	24	50	48	32	7	8	185	1	2	215	
Total	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	5,975	59	101	8,421	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																		
Refinery	63	26	109	0	70	0	0	70	1	86	40	0	0	127	0	5	211	
Total	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	127	0	5	211	
Unfinished Oils																		
Refinery	8,285	315	3,940	62	2,570	122	1,129	3,074	771	6,228	4,266	141	96	11,621	429	4,650	24,100	
Naphtha and Lighter Gas Oils	1,596	9	1,095	67	4,708	85	6,922	2,811	416	6,033	1,243	356	5	7,050	324	3,754	16,734	
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,704	357	6,151	87	4,708	357	1,802	4,610	1,032	5,610	3,276	673	158	19,420	818	1,252	44,554	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,711	309	2,050	4	2,816	21	1,247	4,170	542	1,580	3,213	145	0	7,265	1,205	5,230	19,891	
Residuum	12,566	900	13,656	134	12,234	476	4,940	17,764	2,987	27,373	15,108	865	258	46,550	2,685	24,942	105,277	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	4,906	105	5,011	32	5,003	683	1,978	8,594	1,969	8,936	6,240	100	193	18,356	2,473	7,514	40,100	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	441	0	308	1,301	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	306	—	—	—	—	—	355	0	0	341	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	6,201	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,854	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,232	—	—	—	—	—	2,473	7,982	0	41,742	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	5	0	5	0	140	0	0	148	37	70	209	0	0	316	0	32	492	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	148	—	—	—	—	—	316	0	32	492	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Blended Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	5,031	327	6,395	107	5,620	1,315	3,764	11,065	2,395	8,150	6,395	984	200	18,123	2,684	8,273	46,854	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	42,650	—	—	—	—	30,964	—	—	—	—	—	13,243	1,849	12,613	101,134	
Pipeline	—	—	15,980	—	—	—	—	15,653	—	—	—	—	—	19,714	1,313	2,264	54,534	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Refined Motor Gasoline																		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	15	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	55	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,182	6,096	23,250	205,637
Packed Labeled Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	2,534	197	2,731	48	2,778	852	2,125	5,800	1,359	2,060	798	102	9,180	1,889	3,553	23,166		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	86,080	—	—	—	—	16,986	—	—	—	—	—	6,696	1,183	6,543	51,208	
Pipeline	—	—	7,199	0	0	0	0	8,676	0	0	0	0	0	3,725	835	1,113	27,448	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	
Total	—	—	35,016	0	—	—	—	31,375	—	—	—	—	—	25,604	3,954	11,266	102,165	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V					
	East Aquaria- chan Coast #1	Aquaria- chan Total	Apalito #2	Ind., Minn., Ohio, West., Kans., Mo., Iowa, Kan., Miss., Ill., Ky.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mtn.	West Coast					
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,619	130	3,627	59	3,142	463	1,619	2,525	1,013	4,291	3,305	229	105	8,943	295	4,020		
Bulk Terminal	—	22,232	—	—	—	—	13,689	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,073	49,426			
Pipeline	—	6,151	0	0	0	0	7,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,989	478	8,151		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
Total	—	34,100	—	—	—	—	26,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,578	2,132	12,044		
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	12	0	12	0	0	29	110	22	365	92	0	0	478	44	223	868		
Bulk Terminal	—	416	—	—	—	—	413	22	—	—	—	—	—	96	23	391	1,239	
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0	33	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74	
Total	—	428	—	—	—	—	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	953	67	614	2,314	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	251	36	287	0	416	29	270	715	282	520	487	190	126	1,507	261	831	3,051	
Bulk Terminal	—	425	—	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	13	662	1,696	
Pipeline	—	675	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	15	285	1,813	
Total	—	1,364	—	—	—	—	1,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,367	349	1,779	7,189	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,191	0	1,191	43	1,172	104	202	1,521	305	1,613	2,202	17	23	4,410	370	3,019	10,529	
Bulk Terminal	—	5,069	—	—	—	—	3,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,507	150	1,782	11,975	
Pipeline	—	3,246	—	—	—	—	2,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,084	109	622	8,026	
Total	—	9,205	—	—	—	—	7,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,094	338	5,423	32,001	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	207	90	287	0	582	44	223	859	52	840	449	8	54	1,403	13	97	2,769	
Bulk Terminal	—	4,436	—	—	—	—	1,738	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	29	49	6,650	
Pipeline	—	523	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	20	1	1,364	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total	—	5,426	—	—	—	—	2,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,246	42	147	10,782	
Dihydro Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	8,098	505	8,591	83	7,579	2,119	4,670	14,421	1,201	8,256	5,192	1,911	—	16,580	2,463	5,981	46,048	
Bulk Terminal	—	69,523	—	—	—	—	—	824,159	—	—	—	—	—	3,944	982	6,118	109,584	
Pipeline	—	7,317	—	—	—	—	—	9,630	—	—	—	—	—	8,983	728	1,106	27,364	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	—	—	—	—	84,691	—	—	—	—	48,221	1	—	—	—	—	34,921	4,051	13,705
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	4,463	137	4,630	111	2,560	379	159	3,148	817	5,150	4,460	279	40	10,246	634	7,023	26,249	
Bulk Terminal	—	31,036	—	—	—	—	—	2,234	—	—	—	—	—	6,451	0	2,191	41,962	
Pipeline	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Total	—	35,666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,229	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basin), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States West Coast									
	Appalachian Total	Appalachian Crude Collec. #1	Ind., Ill., Ky. Total	Ind., Ill., Ky. Total	Ohio, Kans., Kan., Mo.	Total	Trans. Inland	No. La. Gulf Coast	Total	Rosy Mt.										
Neohelia < 400 Deg. Petro. Fractstock	102	0	102	0	97	0	85	182	168	969	206	9	0	1,416	0	287	1,667			
Total	102	0	102	0	97	0	85	182	168	969	336	9	0	1,416	0	287	1,667			
Other Oil > 400 Deg. Petro. Fractstock	5	0	5	0	185	0	1	186	343	832	224	42	0	1,441	0	548	2,180			
Refinery	5	0	5	0	185	0	1	186	343	832	224	42	0	1,441	0	548	2,180			
Special Neohelia																				
Refinery	23	47	70	0	240	0	185	375	36	1,284	95	150	0	1,517	9	231	2,202			
Bulk Terminal	—	823	0	—	0	0	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	23	0	34	1,195			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	137			
Total	23	47	70	0	240	0	185	375	36	1,284	95	150	0	1,517	9	231	2,202			
Lubricants																				
Refinery	1,1540	1,990	2,270	0	757	0	719	1,475	47	3,687	1,230	285	0	5,568	81	721	10,166			
Bulk Terminal	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	—	—	—	—	—	3116	3	1,076	12,181			
Total	1,1540	1,990	2,270	0	757	0	719	1,475	47	3,687	1,230	285	0	5,568	81	721	10,166			
Wax																				
Refinery	26	160	194	0	—	18	0	61	70	255	194	0	—	446	70	87	786			
Total	26	160	194	0	—	18	0	61	70	255	194	0	—	446	70	87	786			
Petroleum Coke																				
Refinery	801	0	801	0	816	112	1,036	1,974	1	1,27	523	284	0	929	776	2,244	8,294			
Total	801	0	801	0	816	132	1,036	1,974	1	1,27	523	284	0	929	776	2,244	8,294			
Asphalt and Rosy Oil																				
Refinery	1,474	36	1,512	2,434	—	—	—	971	4,071	635	573	976	679	167	3,020	1,451	1,321	15,375		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410	62	106	5,384		
Total	1,474	36	1,512	2,434	—	—	—	971	4,071	635	573	976	679	167	3,020	1,451	1,321	15,375		
Miscellaneous Products																				
Petinery	310	52	362	1	66	12	15	92	48	426	259	50	0	104	0	186	1,634			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	0	125	264			
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	58	0	0	73			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	26	4	1	1	0	44	1	0	48			
Total	310	52	362	1	66	12	15	92	48	426	259	50	0	104	1	211	1,634			
Total Stocks, All Oil					254,059	—	—	—	275,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	721,054	34,165	177,332	1,462,017

1. Grade of data are not collected by Refinery District.
Source: See Exploratory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propene Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-cetane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalyst to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-end-of-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D398 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D398 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D976:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conform to ASTM Specification D398 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkyl-ation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D68, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3889: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Lubricants includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petroleum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 156 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. Motor gasoline includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propene mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propene mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C5H12, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtime, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point and Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is the barrel of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, un-fractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-6 propane and ASTM Specification D1836. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification M1L-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. Special naphthas includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1832 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-80 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

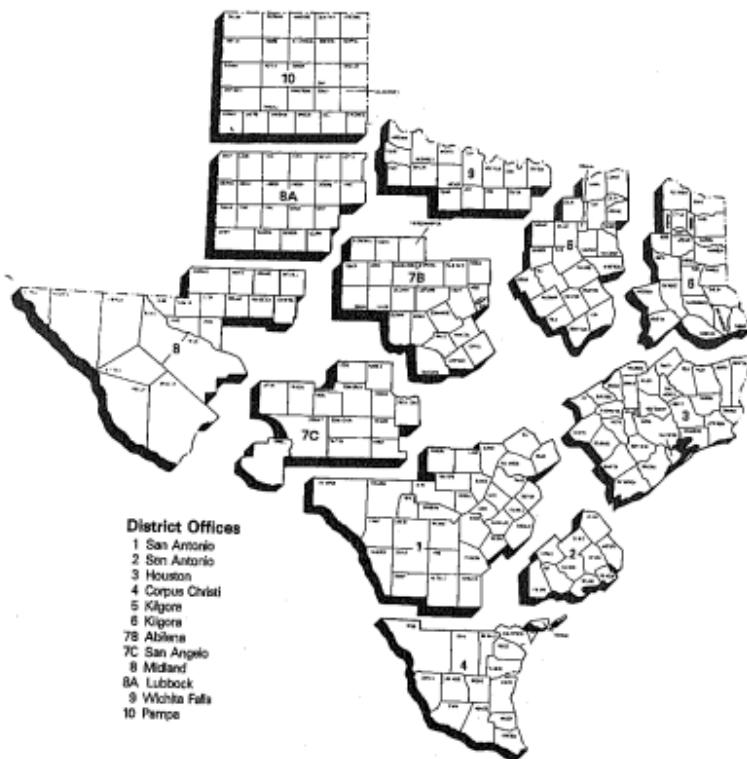
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

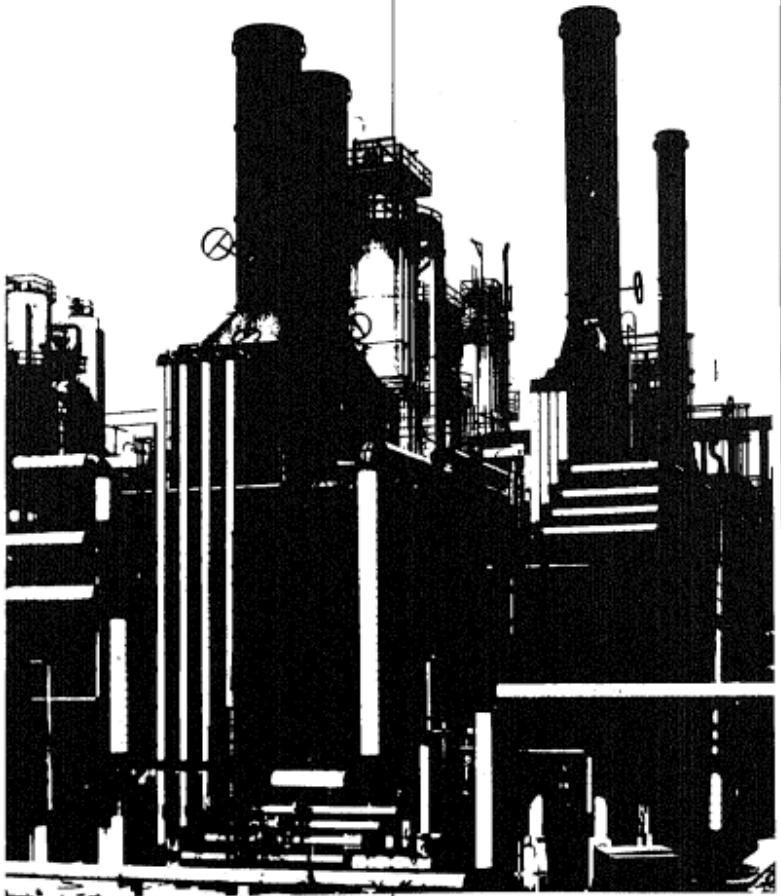


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-80	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-80
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-818	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810, 815-817 and ERA-80 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, end crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including Interstate, Intrastate and Intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-80 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1958, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including Interstate, Intrastate and Intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all stores of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the EIA-80 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

EIA-80: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-80 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-80 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, responses are cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the *PSM*.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 12.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-80, *Report of Oil Imports Into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs Import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the EIA-80 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file Form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the EIA-80 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on Survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-584. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on January 1 and July 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

* Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 2.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

• Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

• Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): Refinery Processing Gain is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): Total Other Liquids equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): Total Production of Products equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): Gross Imports of Refined Products equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): Exports of Refined Products equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): Net Imports of Refined Products equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): Total New Supply of Products equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): Other Products Supplied equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, un-fractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): Total Product Supplied is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) and stocks held by the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): stocks of Refined Products, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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